THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,594—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
16th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
30th "	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
30th "	MARMORA	10000	----	---
6th April.	MOOLTAN	11000	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	9000	----	---
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	----	---
8th "	SALSETTE	6.00	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	----	---
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 787 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and furtaer information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 650	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	465

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	A. Muzio	15th Mar. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	A. Muzio	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 460 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanaas	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 5 Green Street Fort

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.
Linga ... 2184 Friday 15th Mar. 6 a.m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2194 Mon. 18th Mar. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara ... 1195 Thurs. 21st Mar. 9 a.m. *C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2968 tons, on Wednesday 20th March, calling at Veraval, Mangeol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 23rd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	1st Apr. 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	9th " "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6389	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Kanzler	3000	Coltzau	16th March 1912.
Konig	4900	Von Holdt	26th March 1912.
President	3310	Bremer	6th April 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

a Will call at Seychelles.

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 1st March, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Anna 4 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000,
5 12-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousands.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok :	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,0'0,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Chief Representatives,

Agents Wanted.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

G. & W. HELLER'S FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

VIENNA CHOCOLATES

AS SUPPLIED TO THE

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA

in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of
Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.
BOMBAY DEPOT, 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT, 188c, Mount Road.

O. STAPELFELDT FROM BERLIN,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
SHOW ROOMS Nos. 3 and 4 AT WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING.

Representing some of the largest European manufacturers of :—

GLASSWARE FOR LIGHTING
TUMBLERS
LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTION (NEW SPECIALITIES)
ELECTRIC-FILAMENT-LAMPS
INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES
FANCY GOODS
PATENT FOUNTAIN SPRINGS (THE LATEST INVENTION)
CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says :—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.
THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,
Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S.S. "DELHI."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by this Vessel, are hereby notified that a few Packages of Salved Cargo ex the "INDIA" and "PERSIA," are lying unclaimed, at Victoria Dock, and particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office.

Salvage operations have now been abandoned but about 253 tons of Salved Packages have still to reach Bombay. Of this amount 150 tons is coming per "MOOLTAN," due on 22nd instant, and the balance will follow by Steamers arriving shortly afterwards.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

UNDER Section 319 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the CURREY ROAD LEVEL CROSSING will be WHOLLY CLOSED, between 1 o'clock A. M., on SUNDAY, the 17th instant to 1 o'clock A. M. MONDAY, the 18th instant, during the progress of works.

P. R. CADELL, I. C. S.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th March, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that PIROJSHAW PESTONJI MISTRI, has contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, trust, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any; will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Four hundred and sixty-nine (469) square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2127, A / Collector's New No. —— Old Survey No. 842, and 9227, 3 New Survey No. —— and bounded as follows:— 7385,

that is to say on or towards the East by the Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the West by the property of Beramji Elavia, on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, and on or towards the South by the property of Rustomji Fakirji Damania, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward, No. 1847 (3), Street No. 2B, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1912.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE, from Messrs. MEHERJIBHOY PALLONJI MADAN, BAPOOJI PALLONJI MADAN and DINIYAR PALLONJI MADAN, Executors of the last Will of MOSED PALLONJI CAWASJI MADAN, all of Bombay Parsis, the premises hereunder mentioned, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Tad Street, on the Girgaum Road, containing by admeasurement seventy square yards and two-quarters of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Bomonji Khodadad Eranee, on the West by the house of Ramchander Gungaji Seldenker, on the North partly by the property of Ramchander Gungadhur, and on the South by the public passage, the said ground is Registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 127, New No. 977, Survey Old No. A-74, and New No. 8143, and is assessed by the Collector of Old Assessment under Old No. 76, Ward No. 3573, Street No. 18, Tarwadi, Old Sonapur Lane. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof on having any claim in respect thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to them on any of them.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1912.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 455 Covered Goods Wagons for the North Western State Railway" are invited from firms in India to reach the office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 1st April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-13 of the said 455 four wheeled wagons, 5' 6" gauge, body 21' 0" long and 9' 6" wide inside.

2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, Moghulpura, Punjab, which amount will be returned on receipt of BONA-FIDE tenders, but not otherwise.

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Calcutta, the March 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
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"The Open Door" Duologue by Alfred Sutro.
Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.
(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN,)

"Come to the Ball" ..... Quaker Girl ..... Song & Chorus. Capt. DRUMMOND.

"Oh! we go" ..... Gay Parisienne ... Concerted Piece Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.

"Echoes" ..... Song and Chorus Miss RUSSELL.

Dance ..... Mr. Croft.

Violin Solo ..... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie.

"Tell me pretty maiden" ..... Florodora ..... Concerted Piece. Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.

"Keep off the Grass" ..... Toreador ..... Song and dance. Mrs. CROFT assisted by Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlle. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.

"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ..... Song and chorus. Mrs. BINNING,

Dance ..... Mazurka ..... Miss Palin.

"Little Blue Moon" ..... Blue Moon ..... Song and chorus Mr. BLUNT.

"Dear delightful women" ..... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance. Mrs. BINNING and Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlle. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.

"Koloseal" ..... Girls of Gottenberg Song and chorus. Mrs. PATERSON BROWN.

Finale ..... Follow the man from Cook's ...

By kind permission, Orchestra from Band of the Royal Warwicks under Mr. C. Hartman.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
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1 First rate full-size slate billiard table by Thurston with Robert's improved cushions, with balls cues and other accessories complete, can be viewed by appointment with the Undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 16th March.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed, to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Jairaj Hounext to the Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, by Devji Canji and others, glass, ware, crockeryware and platedware, dining tables mirrored sideboard and dumbwaiter, English-made Canterfield and folding, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chair lined silk tapestry, corner and side cabinets, iron bedsteads, English bedroom, suite of almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almyrahs, clothes press, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, half-plate camera with Beok lens, nearly new ebonized square piano by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, specially made for Indian climate, Sharanpore carved furniture, table ornaments, lamps rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order, etc., the property of W. M. Denby Esqr., of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, zoonda almyrah, iron safe strong made cupboards, almyrahs.

1 Remington No. 7 Typewriter in good order.

1 Cottage piano, by Rose & Co. and 1 pianola with 42 music rolls.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber tyred office shigram.
1 strong-made rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a European gentleman:—1 Chestnut water gelding.

AUCTOIN SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the guardian appointed of the estate of Vithaldas Jamnadas, a minor Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, subject to a reserved price on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Receiver's Office, on the ground floor of the High Court Building, Fort, the following valuable ornaments:—

1 pearl Mohunmala of two strings.
1 pearl vank.
1 pearl Sitada of 7 sers.
2 kanthas.
Cash will be required at the time of Sale.
The above ornaments will be on view a couple of hours before the time of sale on the sale-day, at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th March 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 1,000 full pressed bales Oomravaty, Bengal, Akola, Broach and Khandesh cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also 2 large heaps of loose cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1912.

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Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost of Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	...	„ 0-8

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	... „ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	... „ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	... „ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	... „ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	... „ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	96	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4		unchgd
4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	104 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	29 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	29 13-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 9-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 7-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000,

Rs. 15,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 40,000 " to Bombay
" 2,70,000 " to Madras
" 19,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 26,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 49,90,000 " to Bombay.
" 4,70,000 " to Madras.
" 81,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady—Moderate business.
Futures	... Feverish.
Manchester	Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 7,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·12+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·29	5·89	5·88	5·87	5·86
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01	—01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·82	5·77	5·75	5·73	
—01	—02	—03	—03	

New York official noon call May 10.52; July 10·04.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·84; July 10·09.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports	... 21,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	... 8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	... 33,000
" Exports to Continent	... 16,000
Spot Cotton—	... 10·70+05

Futures—Month of May 1·57—05 } Declined on commission house liquidation and on bearish condition government report.

Futures—Month of July 1·53—03 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...10 11-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May	... 10·79+01
Do. do July	... 10·84—01
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is bearish. Complaints premature.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

Tone Dhootiee ..	...Firm good business doing
Tone Shirtings ...	do do
Weft American "54"	... 10 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 16 1-4
Tone Cloths ...	Demand good with hardening tendency.
Tone Yarns ...	Market firm.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 11
Twist "36"	... 9 7-8
Twist "42"	... 10 7-8
Twist American "60"	... 14 3-8
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 20
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 10 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	... 10 1-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F...	5 5-8
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Nominal
Months ...	... April-May,

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... 37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... Nominal
Do Months—	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...	38 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ...	... No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	...37 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ...	... Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...48 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	...Apr.-June
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	...43 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...65+1s.
Do. Month—Mar.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...57+1s.
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-14-6 unchgd—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ...	... ... 14 1-2+1-8
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber ...	... ...4 10 1-2—1-4
	Mar.-Apr.—Value.—Quieter
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	... £ 76 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... £ 6 9-16 unchg d.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 65 1-16+9-16
FREIGHT—	
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay, Canals	... Nominal
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)...	19 3 +1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.— Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Scarcely anything doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...	.....
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 15 5—3-4d.
Months of Shipments	... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened weak closed steadier.	
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...	... 20 6 3-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments	...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Entirely neglected.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments	... March. Value
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	12 4 1-2—Nov.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	12 6—Nov.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	13 7 1-2—Nov.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	13 9—Nov.—Value.
Tone—Quiet—No business doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [14TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
6 Boxes Sovs ...	4,50,000	Melbourne	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	30	34,405
B B and C I Railway ...	38	44,342

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

Council Bills again went well yesterday. The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Few private bills are offering. 1s. 4 1-8d. is reported to have been done for T.T. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1 4 3-16 July
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140 3-4
Shanghai "	...194 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has improved 1-16 during the day, closing as under. Only a moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96 0 0
Settlement	...	"	96 0 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 down for ready and forward at 26 15-16 and 26 13-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower at 58 1-2. Locally the market has been rather easier during the day and the following are closing quotations. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...		"	68 2 0
" 1st Settlement ...		"	68 7 0
" 2nd " ...		"	68 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Changes in the Home markets were again small. The local market is rather irregular. Last night good Broach was Rs. 267 1-2. This morning the rate opened at Rs. 266-7 but later in the day advanced to Rs. 269. At Colaba prices were steady and Broach remained practically unchanged at the latter rate. Japan shippers were settling Khamgaon-Akola at Rs. 272.

Ready Cotton is quiet but steady the demand being moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 275	March
Good M G Broach ...	...	" 269	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat		" 282	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	" 279	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...		" 276	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		" 272	"
Fine M G Khandesh ...		" 262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...		" 253	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 259	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	" 240	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...		" 270	Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...		" 275	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	...	6,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·88	5·88	5·87
—01	—01	—01
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·86	5·85	5·81
—01	—01	—01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·76	5·73	5·71
—01	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues irregular for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 11 5 0	B.T.
April.-May ...	...	" 11 8 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	...	Rs. 7 10 0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	...	" 8 3 6	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 55 8 0	
Mughi	...	" 54 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore	...	" 52 0 0	
Black Kutai	...	" 46 8 0	
Yellow Hingughat	...	" 58 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ap.-May	...	... Rs. 11 3 0	R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 35 0 0	
Forward	...	" 7 1 6	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote—

Ready.	...	...Rs. 25 8 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold...	...	... Rs. 43 0 0	
Small	...	... Rs. 41 8 0	

WHEAT :—

The market steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs. 5 4 0	R. T.
" Delhi A.-M.	...	" 5 4 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,787 1-2
Bank of India ...	...	...	64 1-4
Bombay Merchants' Bank		...	10
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	82
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	412 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	735
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,362 1-2
Standard ...	...	...	1,160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...			149
Bombay B. S. & T. O. Preference...			176
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...			272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	...	1,293 1-2
Phillips & Co ...	...	...	36 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			17 C D

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	11,952 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	3,838 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	16,612 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,973 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,965 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	nil
Groundnuts...	...	...	6,679 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	4,898 "
Rice ...	...	...	14,441 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	4,520 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	17,595 "
Mowrseed ...	...	...	nil
Gram ...	...	...	3,721 "
Joowar ...	...	...	2,721 "
Maize ...	...	...	8,480 "

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 29th Feb. 1912, in India and in England amounted to £19,692,537, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs. 15).....	£	1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.....	£	1,0..0,008
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price).....	£	16,738,227
Total ...		19,692,537

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 14.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—8 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 9 cwts fishmaws, E Mojedina.

Persia s—315 cwts cottonseed. cake meal. The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Corinthic s—4,066 cwts cottonseed, M Vulubhdas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—10 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Batiscan s—235 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—1,438 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,560 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—400 cwts horns J M Rahimtoola and Co; 2,025 cwts linseed G Bhimjee : 20,819 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co.

Corbridge s—4 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR FIUME.

Brigenz s—2000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR MALTA,

R. Rubattino s—5 bales woollen carpets, Pohoomull Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—1,250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji 150 bales twist, M H Dehdashti.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co ; 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

Glenlyon s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

Glenaffric s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton. H Goculdas and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hakata Maru s—800 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton Bruel and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 4,200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Glenaffric s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—86 bales cotton. The M B Kaisha.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for the First LL.B., Second LL.B., Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examinations are requested to be in attendance at the Town Hall, and those for the Second L.M. & S. Examination, at the University Buildings, fifteen minutes before the setting of the first paper and ten minutes before the setting of each subsequent paper. Candidates are forbidden to take any book or paper into the Examination Hall.

The following gentlemen will conduct the Examinations :—

First LL.B. Examination.—R. K. Tarachand, B.A., S. S. Patkar, B. A. LL.B., and A. A. Chitre, B. A., LL.B.

Second LL.B. Examination.—T. M. Kajiji, M.A., LL.D., J. R. Gharpure, B. A., LL.B., and S. S Bangnekar, B. A., LL. B.

Second L. M. and S. Examination.—Major T. S. Novis, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., and H. A. Nakhooda, L. M. and S., in Anatomy.

Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., B.C., D. P.H. .D. T. M. and H. I. M. S., and B. L. Gonsalves, L. M. and S., in Physiology and Histology.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.—Major W. H. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., F. I. C., I. M. S, and A. K. Turner, L.M. and S., in Chemistry ; T. D. Velanker, B.Sc., L.M. and S. and B. P. Karani, B.A., L.M. and S. in Biology; D. R. Bardi, L.M. and S., F.R.C.S.I., and L. Joshi, B.Sc., M.D., D.T.M. in Physics.

Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination.—Major T. S. Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. and Capt. J. Morison, M. B., Ch. B., I. M. S. in Anatomy ; Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., B.C., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H., I.M.S. and B. L. Gonsalves, L.M. and S. in Physiology and Histology ; E. Moses, M.D. and Captain R. F. Steel, M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S., in Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. M. HAWES, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th March.

98 Proficiency.—An examination for candidates for proficiency will take place as follows :—

Part I, Infantry (Practical and Written). On the Maidan Colaba at 7-15 a m. on Saturday 16th March.

Part II, Gunnery (Practical and Written). At Mahalaxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1912.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m. Sgr. Q. F. Gun Drill.

Orders.—Plain Clothes.

108. Prize Distribution.—The annual prize distribution of the Corps will take place on Wednesday 24th April, to commence at 9-30 p.m. To be followed by a dance.

110 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Volunteer Rifle Range at Great Kopar on Sunday next the 17th instant.

Matches 4 and 9.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant B, V, A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SATARA.

BIRTH.

KIRKPATRICK—March 12, at Satara, Deccan, the wife of W. E. Kirkpatrick, I. S. M. C. Civil Surgeon, Satara, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer arrives at 6 a.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "A lie is like a snowball ; the farther you roll it, the bigger it becomes."—M. Luther.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourence Marquis per s.s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow Saturday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March.....	Viva La Gota	Marquina
Valse	A Thousand Kisses	Joyce
Selection	Songs of Tosti.....	Pougher
Sursum Corda.....		Elgar
Three Dances...	From Hell Gwyn	German
No. 1 Country Dance No. 2 Pastoral Dance. No. 3 Merry Makers Dance.		
Three Pieces by		Tschaikowsky
No. 1 Chant Sans Paroles No. 2 Chanson Triste No. 3 Chanson Humoreske.		
Selection.....	The Blue Moon.....	Rubens

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, Principal R. P. Paranjpe, M.A., of the Ferguson College, will deliver a public address at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir Hall, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject : "Fredrick Harrison, the man and the writer." President Mr. G. D. Mudgaokar, B.A., L. C. S. On Sunday, the senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will conduct the class, and will speak on the French Revolution. The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhulabhwar in the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaon, and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B.

METHODE PHONETIQUE.

Establishing a Reform School in Bombay.

Professor Ismael Bey de Gasprinsky, of Russia, who is well-known for having established nearly 5,000 schools for teaching and introducing the system of "methode phonetique" by which a person, however ignorant, can learn to read and write in forty days, is now in Bombay. These schools have been largely taken advantage of by the Mahomedan Community of different cities of Russia, Siberia and Turkistan in Central Asia. Professor Gasprinsky who is the editor of a popular newspaper on that side and his system has been much commended by Professor Vamberi and other famous scholars. The system is one for reforming the masses and ameliorating their condition and such a school Professor Gasprinsky intends to start at Bhendi Bazar, old Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, near the Nabob's Masjid. He is leaving Bombay shortly, but will leave the school in charge of an experienced teacher who has mastered his system. All Islam desirous of taking advantage of it are welcome, the applications for admission will be received up to the 26th instant. orphans and the poor the professor has anounced will be taught and fed free at his own expenses.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Bombay Branch.

We have just received in book form a copy of the proceedings of the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association for 1911, the second year of its existence which has been an unexpectedly successful period. The membership has risen to the respectable total of 110 and the meetings, which are open to all lovers of the classics, have been well attended by non-members also. A point mentioned in the report is that the classical pronunciation introduced into England through the endeavours of the Classical Association has been adopted readily in the Latin teaching schools of Bombay and Poona. The Branch makes mention of the loss it has sustained by the death of one of its Vice-Presidents, Sir John Jenkins. Another point of interest in the report may be quoted. It is as follows :—

"Will the Bombay Branch succeed by its moral influence in saving Latin from extinction at our University ? We cannot tell. The Bombay University admits as classical languages, one of which every student has to choose, Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, French Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Avesta-Pehlevi. No wonder that there is practically no Greek, and that even Latin has always led a precarious existence. But of late years the number of Latin students, never high, has declined steadily. Thus, e.g., the percentage of students at the Bombay Matriculation, who had taken Latin as their "second language"—English is the first language—stood, six to eight years ago, at less than 4 per cent of a total of about 4,000 candidates, but even this low percentage has of late gone down considerably. The reason is not far to seek. Any one with but a slight knowledge of Latin and French will realize that such a hard language as Latin stands a poor chance in the struggle for existence against a language like French. And yet we should, in the interest of learning, be sorry to see Latin in Bombay doomed, and a University without Latin would not, we are afraid, be recognized by the Universities of Europe and America as deserving of the proud name of (Universitas Litterarum.)

The report contains several papers read before the Association by various members thereof. Of especial interest to a layman is that on "Some classical Novels" by Mr. Otto Rothfield, I. C.S., and that on the origin and use of Roman numerals by the Rev. J. Cameron, M. A.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Indian People's Famine Fund Trust has wired to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, saying that a second contribution of Rs. 50,000 has been voted to the latter fund by the Trustees. This brings the total contributions up-to-date to Rs. 1,87,000.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Many New Gifts to Bombay Museum.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Thursday, the 14th March, at 6-15 p.m., at the Society's Rooms, Mr. John Wallace, C.E., presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following 24 new members since the last meeting was duly announced :—Lt. G. H. A Pearson, Jullundur, Punjab ; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Bombay ; Mr. H. N. Randle, Benares; Capt. J. F. C. Carter, Bassein, L. Burma; Mr. G. Somerville, Bassein, L. Burma; Mr. G. A. Levett-Yeats, Ghazipur; Mr. E. O. Bloech, Rangoon; Mr. H. M. Chibber, M. A., Poona; Major G. P. Evans, Malakhand; Capt. W. J. Massy, Myitkyina, U. Burma; Mr H. B. Player, England; Mr. P. S. Quarry, Jessore; Bengal ; Mr. C. W. Skinner, Dehra Dun, U. P.; Mr. A. C. Ramboll, Bombay; Mr. J. R. Phillips, Insein, Burma; Mr. J. C. C. Wilson, Papun, Burma; Mr. F. Boxwell, Cachar, Assam; Mr. O. H. Walters, Rawalpindi; Capt. J. A. Scarlett, R. H. A., Transvaal; Mr. V. N. Ffolliot Powell, Beawar; H. E. Lord Carmichael, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Madras; the Marquis of Bute, Edinburgh, Scotland; Mr. C. E. Aitken, P. W. D., Mirpurkhas; and Dr. P. V. Casling, Rawalpindi.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum, since the last meeting :—

CONTRIBUTION	LOCALITY.	DONOR.
6 Pairs of Takin Horns and	Mishmi Country	Mr W J H Ballantine
1 Tiger skull ...	do.	do.
1 Malformed Head of Mantjao	Abor Country ...	Major A Wilson
1 Golden Cat ...	Akyab, U Burma	Commdr A R G Willcock
1 Civet (Viverra sp)	Bhamo District...	Major W B T Abbey
3 Wild Dogs (Pupies)	Sangor C P ...	Mr D O Witt, I F S
1 Giant Malay Squirrel	Abor Country ...	Mr G M McCleverty
3 Squirrels (Sciurus sp)	do.	do.
Head and Foetus of Flying Squirrel (Pteromys sp)	do.	Dr J N Faulkiner
1 Mole Rat (Nesokia sp)	Rangoon ...	Dr H Marshall
6 Bats (6 spirit specimens)	Ratnagiri ...	Mr G S Hardy, I C S
1 painted Snipe ...	Colombo ...	Mr F R S Stone
17 Birds' skins ...	Mishmi Country.	Capt F M Bailey
13 Birds' skins ...	Hasimara, Duars	Mr H V O'Donel
1 Comb Duck or Nukta	Sunjwal, Sind ...	Mr R L McCulloch
1 Baikal Teal ...	Dibrugarh, Assam	Mr Evan A Evans
1 Baikal Teal ...	Sibsagar, Assam	Mr F W Gore
1 Grey Lag Goose.	Munchar Lake, Sind ...	Mr P M D Sanderson
1 Great White-bellied Heron	Hasimara, Duars	Mr H V O'Donel
1 Pintail Snipe (semi albino)	Calcutta ...	The Hon'ble Mr Justice C W Chitty
1 Jack Snipe (melanistic var)	Thar & Parkar...	Mr E Priestley
1 Wall Creeper ...	Raipur, Kangra...	Mr Lionel Donaldson
1 Dove (Turtur sp)	Meerpur, Champarna ...	Mr M Mackenzie
1 Chamaeleon (alive)	Jhalwad ...	Mr J Baptista
2 Lizards (Calotes versicolor viridis.) (alive)	Colombo ...	Mr F H S Stone
6 Stuffed specimens of Ceylonese monitor (juv)	do.	Mr F H S Stone
1 Johns Earth Snake	Lucknow ...	Major J H Hudson
1 Russells Earth Snake	Santa Cruz ...	Mr R W L Dunlop
1 Snake and 1 Lizard	Anamallay Hills.	Mr T Bainbrigge Fletcher, F & S
1 Green Whip Snake	Colombo ...	Mr F H S Stone
1 Bl.-ff-striped Keel back	do.	do.
1 snake (Helicops schistosus) alive	do.	do.
1 Cobra ...	Andheri ...	Col K R Kirtikar, I M S, (Retd.)
1 Snake (Zamenis tæniolatus)	do.	do.
2 Sea Snakes ...	Persian Gulf ...	Capt W F Townshend
9 Gold Fish (alive)	Shanghai ...	Mr F H S Stone
4 Fishes and 2 Crabs	Persian Gulf ...	Capt W F Townshend
2 King Crabs ..	Singapore ...	Mr F H S Stone
1 Hammer-headed Oyster	do.	do.
2 Man-faced Crabs	Japan ...	do.
8 Moths and Butterflies	Various ...	do.
20 pieces of Coral.	Singapore ...	do.
150 Specimens of Fossils	Shuj. Cutch ...	Mr J H Smith

Minor contributions from :—Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, Mr. A. Gover, Capt. C. Thornhill and Mr. G. Arnould.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Zoologeography Physical Atlas, 1911, (Bartholomew, Clarke and Grimshaw.)

Birds of Uganda. (Van Someren.)

Unexplored Spain. (Abel Chapman and Walter J. Buck.)

My life among the wild birds in Spain. (Willoughby.)

By Mountain, Lake and Plain. (Major R. L. Kennion.)

Thirteen years among the wild beasts of India. (Sir C. P. Sanderson.)

ACCOUNTS FOR 1911.

Mr. L. H. Savile, the Honorary Treasurer, in submitting a statement of the accounts for the year ending 31st Dec., 1911, said:—I beg to call attention to the fact that the opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,960-10-11, and the closing balance was Rs. 2,494-7-9, showing an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 466-3-2. Although this is not a very large deficit, when compared with last year which showed a surplus of Rs. 3,485-9-3, it is a serious falling off.

With regard to the receipts which are

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Glinlyon, 2655 tons, Captain T. R. Sloane, sailed yesterday for Kobe and Osaka, with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2481 tons Capta'n G. Belsito, will sail today for Kobe and c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Netherby 2854 tons, Captain A Henderson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from New York 21st January with a cargo of petrolium and general.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 14.

H M S Highflyer .....Dick .....R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine .....Hill... .....R Navy
Dalhousie .....1523 Vines .....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend .....Telegrap Sir
Gallia.....555 Swatz ...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Hoogkamer .....998 D'Lorme.....Bo & P S N Co
Hatumet.....2584 Petris .....T M & Co
Kuala .....360 McLarin...11-3.....K N & Co
Kowsit.....2336 Coates.....H S N Co
Kinross .....2552 Droaup .....T M & Co
Kasara.....505 King.....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1817 Born .....Arab S N Co
Lord Stanley .....3054 Elliford .....W & A G & Co
Nourel-Bahr .....212 Nacoda.....Arab .....S N Co
Newenfels.....3542 Heckel .....W & A G & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Jones .....M M & Co
Netherby Hall.....2854 Handerson...W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan .....2685 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Sibcotte.....2391 Lewellin .....Adee.....16-3.....
P & O Co
Said .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Somali ... .2550 Kason .....A S & Co
Tjomo .....1463 Danielsen .....W & A G & Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill 14-3.....M M & Co
Wearbtck.....2446 Shotton .....W & A G & Co
H W P D
Netravati.....699 Fakira .....Bo S N Co
Satsavati .....443 Ebrahim Manzal re 15-3.....
Bo S N Co Ld

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macdougall	2976	Price	B'goon	20-3	J Finlay Co
U & B Ischia	2481	Belsito	Kobe	15-3	R Line
P Batheean	2650	Griffiths	Dunn. irk	22-3	K N & Co
K Hakate Maru	3869	Normura	Kobe	25-3	N Y Kaisha
O Umvolosi	1906	Miller	Middlesborough	21-3	W & A G & Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	20-3	W & A G & Co
P Castlemoor	2408	Angus	Genoa	18-3	K N & Co
Zimora	2042	Lesie			W&A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chanda	3951	Tice	A'werp	20-3	M M & Co
3 Garbridge	2332	Richardson	Antwerp	16-3	W & A Graham & Co
5 R Rubattino	2382	Mongas	Genoa	15-3	R Line
6 Bregens	3389	Petris		16-3	A L & N Co
7 Alsace	2709	Wilson	Antwerp		Graham & Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Palmer	London	23-13	P & O Co
14 Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
15 Glenaffric	2657	Lane	Kobe	15-3	T M & Co
16 Kanzler	1665	Coltzan	Durban		A Strandes & Co

H W V D

Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi	15-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Nitherby Hall	Henderson	New YorkJan 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Nera	Casanova	Marseilles
	Glenlyon	Sloane	Kobe &c.
	Dumra	Morrison	Persian Gulf

The steamer Ischia, Capt. Belsito obtained her portclearance yesterday for Kobe &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens is due to arrive here to-day and her passengers will be landed at the Ballard pier about 9-30 a.m. and not at the Victoria Docks as previously advertised.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, left Trieste on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 1st April.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Captain Wildblood, Leinster Regiment, is granted an extension of tenure as Adjutant, Bengal-Nagpur Volunteer Rifles to 2nd July 1914.

Major Bowden, 109th Infantry, Assistant Superintendent and the Army Clothing Department, is appointed a Superintendent, vice Captain Castle, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment vacated.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty, Lieut. Wvitte, R.E., is posted to the Kohat Brigade, and Lieut. Lord to Lucknow Division.

Captain H. E. A. Pryce, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed officiating General Staff Officer, second grade, at Army Headquarters, vice Major Deas on leave.

Major F. R. Lawrence, 14th Hussars, General Staff Officer, second grade, is appointed to officiate at Army Headquarters, vice Captain Knox, Northamptonshire Regiment.

Captain Blair, 123rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kildari, is transferred to 85th Battery Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore.

Captain C. F. B. Turner, R.F.A., is transferred to 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi.

Lieut. Merriman. 24th Batiery, Royal Field Artillery at Jubbulpore, is transferred to B. B. Battery, Royal Lord Artillery, South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. H. Vickers, and Major H. P. Ainslie, 63rd Infantry, are appointed Commandant and Second in command respectively of that regiment.

Brigadier-General Cox, Commanding the Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade, is granted five months and twenty days' leave out of India.

THE WHEAT CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

The second general memorandum on the wheat crop of 1911-12, issued to-day, shows that the total area sown is now reported to be 2,94,44,000 acres which is to be compared with 2,95,56,000 acres (revised figures) of last year, and with the 2,70,85,000 acres representing the average of the five years ending 1909-10. There is thus a decrease of 1,12,000 acres or 0.4 per cent. as compared with last year, but an increase of 23,59,000 acres or 8.7 per cent. as compared with the average. The present condition of the crop is reported to be good, except in Bombay, where the crop has suffered from a deficient water supply. The development of rust is, however, apprehended in the United Provinces.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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GOLD and SILVER valse
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VALSE SEPTEMBRE
by Felix Godin.
VALSE DECEMBRE
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 15th March, 1912.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

The various Parliaments of India are holding simultaneous sittings and speech-making is the order of the day. The moving and withdrawal of resolutions is a process quite within the privileges of hon. members but one which occupies an amount of time which might be utllised to greater advantage. Still the amount of business done has not been small. Budgets have been discussed and passed and of these probably our own is the most satisfactory, as, different from Madras, it opens with a balance in hand and ends with a surplus. But besides the Budgets a considerable amount of legislative work has been accomplished, the most important having reference to the regulation of Insurance Companies, by the Council of the Governor-General of India. So far as it goes the measure is calculated to secure the ends for which it was designed, But it does not go far enough. A clear-headed section of the Select Committee on the Bill, in a minute of dissent with reference to the amendments to clause 5 of the Bill, suggested in the Select Committee with a view to incorporating some restrictions on the freedom in the matter of the Insurance Funds in that clause, expressed the opinion that in view of the circumstances of this country it is not desirable that Insurance Companies should have unrestricted freedom in the matter of the investment of the "Insurance Fund." The protection of the interests of policy-holders is of paramount importance, and in their opinion, as in that of several Local Governments and qualified persons, the Bill does not provide adequate safeguards for this purpose. They consider it necessary that the law should expressly lay down that the greater portion of the Insurance Fund should be invested in one or more of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act and we fully agree with them. "If, however," they added, "as we realise is possible, the introduction now into clause 5 of such a principle would necessitate the Bill being referred back to the Secretary of State, and consequently this much-needed legislation being indefinitely postponed, we would not unduly press the point at the present stage, but would put on record our strong opinion that the very earliest opportunity should be taken to amend the Act with the above object in view." In this view we believe the minority is supported by the well-established Insurance Companies, which, we understand would prefer the Foreign companies inaugurating branch-offices in India should be brought strictly under the operations of the Act. However, as the hon. mover observed, as a beginning it will to a great extent fulfil its purpose.

A Bill of more immediate interest and of equal importance with the measure regulating Insurance companies, was that which came before the Legislative Council of Bombay requiring the registration of Medical Practitioners. The first reading, it will be remembered, drew forth an amount of irrelevant and uninformed criticism, but as Sir Richard Lamb remarked, in moving the second reading, a good deal of the opposition, it originally evoked, was due to a misapprehension as to its effect. Mr. Setalvad still opposed, declaring that the measure will not protect either the public or the qualified doctors. But that contention is entirely wrong for it will amply protect both, without injuring the unqualified but skilful. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta joined with Mr. Setalvad in describing the measure as premature. But in the opinion of the profession, as well as of Government and the intelligent public such a measure would not have been so condemned had it been introduced a quarter of a century ago, for before that time an agitation in its favour had already waxed warm. It is fully recognised, as Colonel Jackson reminded the Council, that the prohibition of all unqualified practitioners in India is impossible. The bill is supposed to be injurious to the interests of the vaids and hakims and yet every vaid and hakim from Delhi to Cape Comorin is anxious to come under its "censorious" council, as it had been called. It had been said that it was premature, and Colonel Jackson supposed it must be if the medical profession were to be like the clock at the Crawford Market pointing always, alas, to past hours and lost opportunities. Surgeon General Stevenson put the matter in a nut-shell when he remarked that it was not the intention of the bill to protect the qualified man from the competition of the vaids and hakims, but to protect him from the competition of the unqualified man, who practiced Western methods. If as Sir Pherozeshah had said there was no homogeneity about the medical profession here, he believed this Bill would have the effect of creating that homogeneity by giving them a Council and thus bringing the members of the profession all together, And that is the view of His Excellency the Governor, who admitted that though the Bill did not give a great amount of protection to the public, it might hereafter be so amended as to do so. The measure, as it at present stands, in no way deleteriously affects the vaids and hakims, a fact which has been fully recognised by these people themselves. But objections raised at the second reading apparently for objection sake and as such were regarded by the majority and the Council. So the Bill will become law practically as it passed out of Select Committee and the qualified practitioners are to be congratulated on the fact.

The Bombay Racing Bill reached its first reading. As was explained when the measure was published, it is modelled on the English statute dealing with metropolitan suburban race-courses. That is not so, observed its opponents, for the whole object and intention of that Act was to prevent the holding of horse-races in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. Not a word was mentioned as to "the whole object or intention of that Act"; it was merely stated that it was "modelled" on it. So the point is disposed of. "The whole object of the proposed Bill is to enable Government to impose conditions with regard to the holding of Race Meetings in the Bombay Presidency and to invest Government with powers which in England are vested in and rest solely with the Stewards of the Jockey Club, to which body the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club correspond in the Bombay Presidency. It is against this action on the part of Government that the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club strongly protest." So they may; and they may take further action. But the Act will be there—and not wholly inoperative after that—so the Turf Club, composed almost, if not entirely, of Europeans, will have an opportunity of illustrating how "the ruling race" obeys the law, whether it approves it or not.

IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

DR. VOGEL, Director-General of Archæology, recently stated in his report to the Committee of the Conference of Orientalists, that Muttra in the United Provinces, where was the real centre of ancient Indian civilization, was the place for the archæologist who could find in that renowned City and its vicinity rich epigraphical and other materials very promising for throwing new light on obscure points of early history in this country. The find reported this week of a valuable statue with an inscription as early as the first century of our era only confirms the archæological reputation of Muttra. Several archæologists in the past, especially Dr. Fuhrer, have conducted excavations in that ancient sacred locality and have discovered numerous sculptures and inscriptions. So great indeed is the number of these discoveries all more or less important that the museum at Muttra has been filled to overflowing with them and for want of space for more further explorations in that vicinity have had actually to be stopped, until a scheme to extend the local museum has been carried into effect. The new find then made by the Curator of that museum must be considered evidently sporadic, though the mound where this statue of King Kanishke has been discovered needs systematic exploration, as it very probably may yield rich fruit. But it is one thing to make these curious discoveries and quite another to assign them their proper place as materials and make them throw light on obscure periods of ancient history. Many such archæological finds made years ago still await investigation owing to skilled archæologists either having no time for such investigation or no opportunity, owing to their lying unarranged and unassorted for want of space in museums. Monographs ought to be written on all these important excavations as speedily as possible, so that distant students in India as well as Europe may utilise the new facts and appraise them at their proper value. Of course the preparation of such monographs would require months of uninterrupted labour which, as Dr. Vogel said, is very hard for the exploring archæologist to give to them in this country. The finds can be studied and monograph on them composed only in the museums, where they are deposited and as he pointed out museums at present afford hardly any facilities for research. His own discoveries made several years ago still lie unpacked even in the Lucknow museum, for he could not get time from his peripatetic work for a patient study of them in the museum, and there was nobody there in that museum who was competent to undertake the work and relieve him of the task. Dr. Vogel is quite right in calling these excavations made by him as far back as 1904, reburied relics, as they have found a temporary tomb in the boxes in which they are packed in the museum.

We hope the recent find at Muttra, may have a different fate for the Curator, who discovered the statue of Kanishka and who is himself a Pandit, may be able to write such a monograph in it as Dr. Vogel contemplates, in his report above alluded to without undue delay. The statue is without a head, which must evidently be still lying buried somewhere in the mound and which must be searched for as also other epigraphic material beside the script already found identifying it with the King. Kanishka is a famous figure in Indian antiquity concerning whom we should certainly like to know more than the little that is available at present. There is doubt as to his date among scholars; some like Dr. Fleet and Dr. Otto Franke fixing it a century earlier than Mr. Vincent Smith, who puts his reign in the second quarter of the second century of our era. He was a Scythian ruler of Northern India of a dynasty that came from Central Asia, overthrowing the Bactrian and Parthian rulers and set up in their place in Afghanistan, Kashmir and Punjab. Kanishka, as appears from his series of beautiful coins was at first a fire-worshipper, a Parsi in fact, in religion, as some of the old Persian deities are found figured in his early coins, from which Mr. V. Smith infers that he must have been Zoroastrian. He later became a convert to Buddhism and a very zealous convert too as it is a well-established fact that he called a great Council of Buddhism such as Asoka had called three hundred years before him, and settled that faith which had degenerated in his time.

SILVER.

DURING the political disturbances in China, as money became scarce, the Banks had to buy a large quantity of silver. The demand from China helped the speculators, especially those who had been holding with a view to force up prices in anticipation of the Government of India becoming a buyer. Now the situation is changed. Silver that has been in hiding in China, has now begun to flow. During the past four or five months very large stocks of merchandise have been accumulating in Hongkong and Shanghai as dealers could not see their way to take delivery, and these stocks will now gradually begin to turn into silver as they move into the interior. Goods that have been held back at many ports of supply for some months past will be pushed forward as the present is not the time of Chinese export trade season. Banks will have to meet the bills for the value of imports by selling and exporting silver. We may, therefore, expect a substantial decline in silver in the near future. The bulls think there is a chance of the Chinese Government calling for large loans and that there is every prospect of the Indian Government beginning to purchase silver for coinage requirements. These are contingencies likely to maintain prices. But now the price of silver is kept up very high, artificially, it is unlikely Government will operate. Large quantities of sovereigns are going into circulation in India, and there must be a proportionately decreased demand for silver coin, and as the period of the greatest demand for money, for financing last year's crops, is nearing the end we are inclined to believe there is little prospect of the Government buying silver before September-October next, and even then not on anything like a large scale. The Chinese Government may require silver, but how much and when we cannot say at present. It is doubtful if any silver will be required to be imported into China at all for their requirements, as already there is an enormous quantity on hand. In the meantime trade is beginning to improve and already goods are being paid for and removed for despatch to the consuming centres. In the absence of exports, banks will have to finance the imports by selling and exporting silver from China. This will produce the large drop in silver which we anticipate.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mooltan" with the outward mails of the 8th instant, passed Suez, at 3 a.m, on Thursday.

SIR ARCHDELE EARLE will return from leave in time to take up the Chief Commissionership of Assam at the beginning of April, if the change is made at that time.

THE Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and the Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, who are at present styled Assistant Political Agents, will in future be designated as "Assistant Residents."

MR. WALTER, President of the Bangalore Bank and honorary magistrate, died on Wednesday morning, from heart-failure at Bangalore. Many mercantile offices were closed as a mark of respect. The funeral will take place this evening.

A USEFUL pamphlet on the prevention of tuberculosis is published in this week's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette." It is to be translated into all the leading vernaculars, and will be a great help to thosewho study it.

SYED NASIRUDDIN, the Chief Minister of the State, died at Bhopal on Wednesday evening. He was a well-known resident of Bankipore and his brother, Mr. Justice Sharfuddin and his nephews, Messrs. Syed Ali Imam and Syed Hossain Imam, are now in Calcutta. He was invested with the decoration of C. I. E. at the last Durbar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 9, was 743, giving a death-rate of 39·44 per annum per thousand as against 46·72 the corresponding period of last year, and 48·58 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers; 36, plague; 46, small-pox; 14, measles; 2, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 207, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 34, dysentery; 27, still-born; 79, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 359; Hindu low caste, 100; Musalman, 158; Parsi, 17; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 419 as against 368 for the corresponding period of last year, and 353 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

It seems strange to those among us who are not so young as we used to be to find that Queen Victoria has now passed into the gallery of "historical personages," and may be discussed with a freedom which a few years ago would have been considered almost equivalent to "lese-majeste." A new book on the Queen by Mrs. Jerrold is a case in point. Mrs. Jerrold says, frankly:—"I wish to show her as a really human person, with faults as well as virtues, instead of overwhelming her with adulation." This sentence "dates" Her late Majesty, for Sovereigns lately deceased are not permitted to have faults. What strikes one most forcibly, after reading the "Early Court of Queen Victoria," is that the Queen in youth was a most determined young lady, and a living contradiction of her own opinions about the undesirability of women asserting themselves. When the Duchess of Kent begged her "august daughter" not to overtire herself by the excitement of attending in person to prorogue Parliament, the girl of eighteen answered. "That is a word I do not like to hear. All these ceremonies interest me and please me, but have no such effect on my mind as that which I understand by excitement." It is clearly demonstrated in this new contribution to the bibliography of the Queen that, devoted as she was to the Prince Consort, she would brook no hint of mastery and barely of equality from him.

WEDDING SURPRISE.

Anticipating by a day the date publicly announced for their wedding, Lord Howard de Walden and Miss Margherita Van Raalte were quietly married in London yesterday. Everything connected with the ceremony had been kept a profound secret except to a small circle of relatives and intimate friends. No information was forthcoming as to the time, or the place of the ceremony. Marylebone Parish Church, of which Lord Howard de Walden is Crown Warden, was never suspected. Situated in Marylebone-road, it does not suggest itself as suitable to a quiet wedding. An awning stretching from the main entrance was the only outward indication that a wedding ceremony had been arranged. About half-past eleven, wedding guests began to arrive in motor-cars, but they were so few that they attracted practically no attention. Lord Howard de Walden accompanied by a friend, drove up in a motor-brougham shortly before twelve o'clock, entered the church by a door which was not used by the guests, and was received by his best man, Captain Gerald Ellis. It was a few minutes after noon, when the bride, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Charles Van Raalte, arrived in a motor-car. Miss Van Raalte wore a beautiful but simple dress of ivory crepe de beaute and scalloped tunic, a handsome chinchilla stole, and a large blue hat trimmed with plumes. Lord Howard de Walden will be thirty-two in May. He has been a soldier, is an authority on armour, has written poetry, and had an opera and a drama produced. He is well-known in the racing world, at Audley End, Saffron Walden, he indulges in the ancient pastime of hawking and falconry, he is an expert fencer, an enthusiastic motorist and yachtsman, and has bought an aeroplane. One of the wealthiest Peers in the kingdom, he derives the greater part of his wealth from his Marylebone estate, which extends to Oxford-street and includes Cavendish-square. Formerly the Portland estate, it came to him from his grandmother, sister and co-heiress of the late fifth Duke of Portland, (the duke to whom the Druce case referred). His townhouse is Seaford House, Belgrave-square. I am not sending you an account of a wedding that took place in Calcutta, for you will, of course, know all about the Princess Pretoria of Cooch-Behar, but you may not know the history of Mr. Lionel Mander who is of this country. The bride is the second daughter of the late Maharajah of Cooch-Behar, and as she and her sister have spent much of their time in this country, they are well-known members of Society. The bridegroom is the second son of the late Mr. Theodore Mander, of the well-known paint and varnish works at Wolverhampton, which have brought substantial fortunes to the members of the family during the century or more they have been established. The late Mr. Mander (the bridegroom's father) was a man of cultured and artistic tastes, and was Mayor of his city when the present King and Queen, as Duke and Duchess of York, came to lay the foundation-stone of the library and open a new wing of the orphanage. They were afterwards entertained at tea at Wightwick Manor, the home of the Manders, which the then Duchess described as "the sweetest modern house she had ever seen," and both she and the Duke afterwards planted trees on the lawn that are both very flourishing. The bridegroom-elect was expected to take his place in the works shortly, like the other men of the family, but whether he will now do so or not is a question to be decided. At Wightwick, near neighbours were the late Sir Alfred Hickman and Lord Wolverhampton, whose daughter as Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, brought the Black Country town into notoriety in her novels under the name of "Silverhampton." Sir Charles Mander, one of last year's baronets, is an uncle of the bridegroom.

A GOOD STORY.

An amusing story is related of the recent visit of the Duke of Connaught to New York. During a dinner the Duke humorously rallied a fair American on the liberty taken by Americans in clipping the King's English. Later in the evening his Royal Highness, in course of conversation asked the young American, what place in London had most impressed her during her last visit "Sinpul, your Highness" was the timid reply. "Sinpul" said the Duke, puzzled. "Ah yes, there is nothing in the town so wonderful to me." "I am afraid," he said kindly "that you know my London better than I. Sinpul? Is it a theatre a cafe—what is it?" A Church, your Highness. We Americans call it St. Paul, but as you in England call St John Sinpun, you must also call St. Paul Sinpul." The Duke laughed heartily.

THE NEW BEAUTY.

Men's ideas of beauty, says the "Review of Reviews," quoting M. Finot, the well-known French philosopher, change not only because women are always changing, but because men's ideas about women change as women change in their ideas about men. . . . The canon of beauty, the law of fixed proportions of the human body, is a fiction. The changes in women's education will give us new incarnations of the beautiful. Women will become stronger, bigger, but not necessarily less graceful. A woman's intelligence strengthened by contact with life will give a new expression to her face, her body will be more harmonious, thanks to physical exercise, and her look will be expressive of a deeper inner life. . . . Women will cease to wear clothes detrimental to their health. In the dress of the future they will be more elegant and at the same time more personal in their taste. . . . The new woman will be beautiful in a different way, but men will be none the less sensible of her charms.

FASHIONS.

There does not seem to be any appreciable diminution in the vogue for veiling—Blue foulards patterned with white showing bold Greek designs are effectively treated in this way. Naturally the draperies are developed in a great variety of styles, but in no instance are they permitted to increase the apparent size of the wearer. The new foulards show far bolder designs, which is a great advantage as they are then distinctly visible through the veilings. Four-hole smoke-pearl buttons are everywhere to be seen, on the most costly satins as well as on the simple little cashmere dresses. A satin gown that I saw, had a panel train outlined with pearl buttons and button holes, the shoulder-seams as well as the slit-up being likewise decorated with buttons. There is a wonderful fascination in the new button and button hole trimming, they are usually far apart and will never be united.

A supreme novelty in fabrics is eponge, a material that is like Turkish towelling, all over little curls on the surface. It appears as a variation of that very favourite fabric ratine, or reefer, in cloths suitable for the spring tailor-made toilette, and is promised in cotton, with borders and without, when the time comes for making cool frocks. In two shades of blue it is effectively used for a morning toilette, trimmed with green buttons and given a belt to match. Variations of the material include the beautiful gauze eponge, an extremely handsome evening dress material, showing upon a delicate foundation large raised devices made of the rough and closely curled fabric. The mourning materials are reinforced by a most effective gauze eponge which affords a very pretty play of light and shade, for the gauze is bright and the raised pattern dull, though both of course, are black. In this way the appreciation for shot effects is recognised.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

Viscountess Curzon, the daughter-in-law of Lord Howe and one of the most beautiful women in English society, is to be the Queen, of Beauty in the Eglinton Tournament, which is to be one of the chief features of "Shakespeare's" England, the great exhibition which Mrs. George Cornwallis-West is to produce at Earl's Court, London, during the summer for the benefit of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund. Viscountess Curzon, who was married in 1907 to Viscount Curzon, is a daughter of the late Colonel Montagu Curzon, a great-uncle of her husband, and, although the mother of two children, does not look a day more than eighteen, the age at which she was married. No woman in England was more admired than she by the foreign royalties who visited London at the time of the Coronation. She will not be the only titled person to take part in the Elizabethan revels. Two dukes, it is stated, are to be among the number. Over 3,000 people well known in the social word, all attired in the costumes of the sixteenth century, will engage in the various events. There are to be jousts, tilting, and other competitions, and the Queen of Beauty, who will watch the tournament from a raised seat of honour, will afterwards award the laurels to the victor. The revels will rival in every way the famous Eglinton Tournament at Eglinton Castle in 1837, and the costumes and the armour of the competitors and the trappings of their horses will be historically accurate in their minutest detail.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 13.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day, when the Financial Statement was presented. The finances of the province are in a healty condition, though the estimated expenditure of the coming year is somewhat greater than the income. Large receipts are expected in the next and succeeding years from the sale of lands. Owing to the undertaking of Government to permit the purchase of their holdings by tenants in the Chenab Colony revised estimates for 1911-12 show an increase of revenue by nearly twenty-three lakhs and a decrease in expenditure by seventeen and a quarter lakhs, thus raising the closing balance of the year. The Budget for next year provides an increased expenditure of five and a quarter lakhs on education.

Four and a half lakhs are provided for the Simla Hydro-Electric Scheme and seven lakhs for new bridges among which will be a new bridge over the Ravi at Lahore.

LAHORE, March 14.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council yesterday one of the most interesting questions was asked by Mr. Harichand relating to the outbreak of serious dacoities in the province. In reply Mr. Tollington said that the recrudescence of crime of that sort was engaging the serious attention of Government and particulars have been called for. In the meantime two strong punitive police posts have been located in two groups of villages in the Rawalpindi and Attock districts where dacoits are known to be harboured. Mounted police will be employed and increased when necessary. It was also proposed to post a gazetted officer on special duty to deal with the gangs.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor announced that the Upper Chenab Canal will be opened by the Viceroy on April 13.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Dera Ismail Khan was held to consider the desirability of reuniting five settled districts.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Farewell Remarks by Sir T. Carmichael.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, March 14.

In bringing the Legislative Council meeting to a close yesterday His Excellency the President said that the interpellations would stand over until the meeting on the 2nd April. He was afraid that he would not be present at that meeting and he was sorry to say that he could not help that. He was sure that the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick would have very great pleasure to hear the discussion which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar wished to bring before the Council.

The Hon'ble Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao said that he was asked to express to His Excellency the feelings of the people on His Excellency's departure from Madras. He did so in three capacities, first as representing the District of Tanjore, secondly as a representative of the agriculturists and the thirdly as a Member of Council. He was asked by many of his brethren to thank his Lordship for the interest he had shown and the care he had taken for the welfare of the people, and as to what they would have got if his Lordship had been allowed to remain at Madras for sometime more. However, as that pleasure had been denied to them, all that they could do now was to offer their good wishes to His Excellency and for his success wherever he might go.

His Excellency thanked the Hon'ble Mr. Raghunatha Rao for the good wishes conveyed. The Council then dissolved.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

PERPLEXING REPORTS OF THE SITUATION.

Severe Loss in Railway Earnings.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Mr. Asquith has expressed his gratification at the course of the coal negotiations.

The works in Sheffield, after making stupendous efforts to keep going, are closing down one after the other. They state that they consider it cheaper to close down than to pay 32s. 6d. a ton for coal.

The Miners' Federation to-day unanimously passed a resolution, declaring its willingness to enter into negotiations immediately with the coal-owners in the various districts for the purpose of securing a settlement on all points of the dispute at the earliest possible moment. The Federation also considered the question of the men resuming work and leaving certain matters for subsequent adjustment, though it could not advise a resumption until the minimum wage had been conceded.

The coal-owners held a conference this afternoon and, afterwards, a joint conference of the owners and men met again at the Foreign Office.

A Cabinet Minister to-day stated that an early settlement was certain if the same good spirit continued.

LATER.

It is officially stated that the Coal Conference to-day continued a general discussion as to the best means of arriving at a settlement, and adjourned until to-morrow to enable certain suggestions made by Mr. Asquith to be considered.

Hopes of Peace Dissipated.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The reports of the coal negotiations are confused and perplexing, but opinions are generally more pessimistic. There is even talk of a complete deadlock. The hopes of peace based on the miners' statement issued yesterday morning were dissipated last evening, when explanations of the statement, the terms of which were obscure, were current to the effect that it simply restored the original position.

Yesterday's discussions are reported to have been at times chaotic. Straight speaking was indulged in and once the Welsh owners left the room and sat outside in order to emphasise the fact that the proceedings did not interest them.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, speaking at the banquet of the Chambers of Commerce, said it was not easy for any government to compel a million men to work when they were determined not to work. Although at present there was no certainty of an early peace, at least there was a movement along the road leading to peace.

The returns of the twenty-four leading railway companies for the last week show an aggregate decrease in gross receipts of half-a-million sterling

The loss is more severe than that sustained during the railway strike. The decrease in the goods traffic amounts to 85 per cent.

Three policemen were injured by stones and had to be conveyed to hospital as the result of a fight with a mob of miners at Haydock, near St. Helens.

THE GERMAN STRIKE.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

While quelling disturbances in the Westphalian coalfield, the police shot and killed two strikers.

MORE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Sudden Appearance of Royalist Army.

PEKING, MARCH 13.

The Army from Kansu, which has hitherto been regarded as mythical, has defeated the Government troops and is marching on the Kalgan Railway.

It consists of ten thousand well-armed men, and is commanded by General Sheng-Yun, who says that he is coming to restore the Emperor.

Envoys of the Marquis Yuan Shih-Kai have gone to meet General Sheng Yun, and explain the situation to him.

PROMOTION COMMISSION.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

A Royal Commission has been appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Macdonnell, to enquire into the methods of appointment and promotion in the Civil, Diplomatic and Consular Services.

THE DURBAR CROWN.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The *Times* to-day states that the Indian Crown, of which the cost is £60,000 and which is to be placed with the other regalia in the Tower, will be available for future imperial Durbars.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

In their re-played tie in the fourth round of the English Cup, Bradford City and Barnsley again played a goalless draw, although extra time was played.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

It is announced that Mr. Arthur Sassoon, a friend of the late King Edward, died unexpectedly to-day at Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Ascot residence.

[Arthur Abraham David Sassoon, M. V. O., was born in 1840 and was the fifth son of the late David Sassoon of Bombay. In 1873 he married Eugenie Louise, the daughter of the late Achille Peragia of Trieste. His residences were in London, Brighton and at Tulchan Lodge, Advie, Scotland.]

A TURKISH ROUT.

Desperate Fighting Near Benghazi.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, MARCH 13.

Desperate fighting has taken place at Benghazi, where the Italians attacked two oases to the north-east of Fojat. They routed the Turks, whom they pursued with the bayonet.

The Italians casualties were 26 killed and 62 wounded, while over one thousand Turks and Arabs were killed and more wounded.

ROME, MARCH 14.

There was a scene of delirious enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies when the Minister for War, General Spingardi, recounted the recent successes of Italian arms in Tripoli, which culminated in the triumph at Benghazi, where, declared the Minister, "the sun of victory was more resplendent than ever."

It is unofficially denied that Italian warships are at present in the Ægean Sea.

OUTRAGE ON KING OF ITALY.

Several Shots Fired by Anarchist.

ROME, MARCH 14.

A man fired several shots at the King of Italy this morning. The King was not injured. The assailant was arrested.

LATER.

Their Majesties were en route for the Pantheon to take part in the memorial service on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of King Humbert. They were escorted by cuirassiers under the command of Major Lang, when a youth named Dalba fired three times at the royal carraige in the Via Lata. Major Lang was wounded and fell from his horse and had to be conveyed to hospital. Dalba was immediately seized and almost lynched. It is believed that the act is not the result of a plot but that of an individualist anarchist.

The crowds lining the route deliriously cheered the King and Queen on their escape.

There was renewed enthusiasm when the King later drove in an open motor to visit Major Lang in the hospital.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Little Comment by the German Papers.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The German papers have, up to the present, made little comment on Mr. Churchill's navy estimates.

The *Lokalanzeiger* hopes that the "veiled threat" will be duly appreciated in the consideration of the German Armaments Bills.

The *Die Post* calls Mr. Churchill's reservation with regard to future building a "bitter mockery."

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

Exportation of Arms from U.S. Forbidden

WASHINGTON, MARCH 14.

The Senate has adopted a resolution authorising President Taft to forbid the exportation of arms to Mexico.

THE WRECKED SUBMARINE.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

At the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the A3 submarine disaster, it was stated that the vessel had a large hole 6ft. in her hull. All on board had met their death by drowning.

The funeral with naval honours, took place this afternoon at Haslar Cemetery.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Six Months' Hard Labour for Some.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Suffragettes brought up for trial at the London Sessions have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from four to six months, and in some cases to hard labour. Two of them, on promising not to repeat their conduct, were bound over.

One hundred others were sent to the next Sessions.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 13.

It is understood that Russia and Germany have agreed that Russia shall be allowed to export 150,000 tons of sugar during the present season, and 50,000 tons each season during the next two seasons.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Reasons for Recalling Ambassador.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Russian papers are mystified at what they regard as the disgrace of M. Charikoff, who was recently recalled from his post of Ambassador in Constantinople. Their remarks imply that he carried on a policy of his own, that he was too pro-Turkish, that he deprecated any mediation by Russia in the Turco-Italian War and that he strongly favoured the "Young Turks."

BUILDING OF NEW DELHI.

Three Experts to Visit India.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Captain Swinton, Mr. Brodie and the architect, Mr. Edwin Lutyens, will sail on board the *Mantua* for India on the 29th inst.

MUSSOORIE MURDER.

The Wording of the Will.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 14.

The trial of Miss Mount Stephens at the Allahabad High Court was resumed this morning.

The following is the copy of the will frequently referred to in course of the trial:—"I, Frances Mary Garnett Orme, being in sound mind, bequeath to my dearest and greatest friend, Eva Mount Stephens, my fortune of £12,000, and also any interest which may have accumulated thereon. I bequeath also to Eva Mount Stephens all my furniture and everything; my bungalow, "Winter Home," in Lucknow, its contents, also my mare, carriage and my dear little dog "Dodie" who is never to be given away, but is to be poisoned if Eva Mount Stephens goes to England. My old lace, diamonds and all my jewellery—with the exception of my gold chain and silver-coin and one ring with five large pearls which I give to Eva Mount Stephens—are to be divided among my four sisters. I also give Eva Mount Stephens power to write cheques and draw any money from the Bank of Upper India for my burial and anything else which it may be required to draw for her private use from any money which is in the Bank of Upper India until the will is proved. I wish, in the case of sudden death, that Eva Mount Stephens may write to my brother, whose address is Tarn House, W. Skepton, in Craven, Yorkshire, England and also to my solicitor, R. Wilson, who has formed a will of mine and which is now null and void and must be destroyed. Signed by the testatrix in our presence etc. (Sd.) Francis Mary Garnett Orme. Witnesses M. R. Rose of Hastings House, Rishra, Bengal; H. Burges Osburn, Medical Practitioner, Mussoorie.

Than comes the following addition:—"I appoint my cousin, Frank Slack, of Darjeeling, to be my executor and also my friend, Eva Mount Stephens. His address is the Hon'ble F. Slacke, Little Shevremount, Darjeeling. In case Eva Mount Stephens is not allowed by law to draw money from the Bank until the will is proved, I enclose a cheque for Rs. 500 in her name, so that she may have some money in hand. I leave to Eva Mount Stephens three necklaces one of which she specially admires out of which she is to select that one herself as I am not certain which it is and so cannot name it. My diamond pendant and diamond and spray brooch are for Tetta and Lucy. My eldest sister is to have her choice.

The codicil runs:—"Since my will was made, dated 1st May, 1911, I have removed to Jhansi, so that the furniture and everything, the bungalow contains belong to Eva Mount Stephens. I have also made a deed of gift of a diamond and opal pendant and diamond spray brooch which are mentioned in my will to Eva Mount Stephens and wish her to have them, and not my sisters as formerly stated. I have also given Eva Mount Stephens, the three necklaces mentioned in the will. (Sd.) Frances Mary Garnett Orme, Witness:—Florence Adelaide Foster, Badhpur P. O., Assam; Francis Foster care of Dr. Foster, Newport, Isle of Wight.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined was Colonel Close of the Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, who deposed that he received two sets of false teeth from Mr. Burton, Police Officer, and he had them sealed in his presence and despatched to the Chemical Examiner.

Miss Padbury, a nurse, called by the Court, deposed that she was staying with the accused at Jhansi, and remembered Mr. Selberard's visit to Mr. Ryan's house. Mr. Selberard opened the box in the witness's presence. The box appeared to have been moved about. The things in it were slightly disarranged. The teeth were found in her presence. They were wrapped up in a newspaper in an enema box. There was some crockery in the box. The accused was not present at the search. The witness brought the box back to Miss Mount Stephens's bungalow. She said nothing. The witness did not look for any teeth nor did she attach any importance to the discovery. The witness and Miss Mount Stephens did not discuss the circumstances of Miss Orme's death. Once Miss Mount Stephens told the witness that she was suspected of having something to do with her death. She was aware of the police watch being kept over the accused at Jhansi.

Mr. Alexander Chichele Grant, Assistant Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, deposed that he was the brother of the late Mr. Jack Grant who was engaged to the deceased. He knew the deceased. She became engaged to his brother who died in 1894. He saw Miss Orme three times, the last time being in Lucknow in January, 1911. He lived in the same house with her. Miss Orme did not appear to be grieving for his brother. Miss Orme corresponded with him until the exchange of letters dropped off in 1910. Miss Orme said that the accused was her cousin. Miss Orme appeared to be very fond of the accused, as the latter was a powerful medium. Miss Orme told the witness that on one occasion Miss Mount Stephens told her that she had seen in the crystal a secnce in which Mrs. Rennick appeared to be standing and about to stab the deceased with curiously shaped knife. The deceased mentioned Mrs. Winter as a spirit friend of the accused and stated that through the accused Mrs. Winter communicated with her. The spirit was supposed to have visited the deceased at nights and to have had long talks with her about her future.

Mr. Grant cross-examined by Mr. Ross Alston deposed on the subject of the dagger scene in the crystal. The idea conveyed to the witness was that it was an ornamental dagger, but he could not say whether it was a dagger belonging to Mrs. Rennick or to Miss Orme. He could not say if Miss Mount Stephens visited Miss Orme between 1907 and 1909. The dagger scene was supposed to have been one which took place in Lucknow, while Miss Orme was living with Mrs. Rennick. Mrs. Winter was mentioned in January 1911, for the first time. The deceased wrote to the witness from England the first time in 1907, and often after that. She mentioned the subject of spiritualism in a number of her letters and made frequent references to the subject. As a Catholic, he did not believe in spiritualism. She seemed inclined to believe in it and sent the witness a number of books for his perusal and opinion. Her idea was that communication with the dead was possible and she tried to get into communication with his deceased brother. She wrote that she thought she had succeeded in it and that his brother had told her that he was happy and wished her to be the same, this took place at a London seance. The witness was then taken back to the subject of Mrs. Winter's visits to Miss Orme. Witness said that the deceased gave him to understand that these visits of Mrs. Winter were then taking place at Lucknow, and had been going on for sometime Witness said:—"I am a sceptic on the subject of spiritualism." Miss Orme said that the accused was a crystal gazer and that accused could see things but that she could not herself. In the witness' opinion, phenomena of crystal gazing could take place, but it could not be caused by a spirit of the dead. Miss Orme described Mrs. Winter as a kind of guardian angel who would give her warning danger, and Miss Mount Stephens was very powerful medium as she was also a clairvoyant. According to Miss Orme suicide was a cowardly act. When witness saw her in January, 1911, at Lucknow she appeared ill and had a cough. She seemed more mentally than physically ill, and appeared to be worried. This the witness ascribed to her living a life of seclusion. After January, 1911, the witness neither saw nor heard from Miss Orme. She never told him anything about her will.

EVIDENCE OF DECEASED'S BROTHER.

Mr. Hunter Garnett Orme deposed that he was the brother of the deceased lady. There was no cancer in his family nor any lunacy, nor tendency to it; in fact there was no mental defect of any kind. His sister was 49 years old at the time of her death. When she was with her family in England, she was not hysterical, but was a woman of tremendous commonsense. She did believe in palmistry at home as far as he was aware. Jack Grant was never mentioned to him nor was there anyone of the name of Mrs. Winter in his family. She did not indulge in drugs during her stay at home. She never walked in her sleep. The first mention of this was in the letters from the accused from India about Christmas of 1910. The accused once wrote home before July, 1911, that his sister was ill and that she had been operated on for cancer. There was a statement also in the letter that the deceased sintied herself for necessaries.

The witness heard of his sister's death first from the accused in a letter. He also received a letter, dated the 19th October, 1911, from the accused, and the one dated the 30th August enclosed in it.

At this stage the witness was shown some writing of the deceased which he identified, and was also shown Boodry's and Samuel's poison registers and the entries of the purchase of prussic acid and arsenic. The witness stated that the signatures did not appear to be like his sister's. The writing "Miss" in Boodry's register did not resemble her writing.

After lunch his Lordship questioned the accused whether she could give any explanation as to the statements made in certain letters written by her after the death of Miss Orme to the effect that she would only divulge the secret in order to save her life. Accused replied that she could not explain as it was a case of honour, but she was prepared to do so to his Lordship privately.

The Chief Justice addressing Mr. Hunter Garnett Orme: Was your sister personally given to speaking things not true.

Witness:- She always spoke accurately. If my sister wrote that she had two breasts removed for cancer and that her expenses were great I would not doubt it was correct.

The Chief Justice: Would your sister attend church regularly or irregularly.

Witness:—Yes, I should say regularly.

The Chief Justice: Was she person who believed in her religion or was she sceptical.

Witness:—She believed in her religions.

Mr. Hunter Garnett Orme was then cross-examined by Mr. Alston with the object of showing that witness was mistaken as to the dates of letters not available and which he had referred to. Witness said that in June or July last deceased wrote home to his sister Lucy that the accused had told her that the doctor said that her heart was very weak and she might die at any moment. After being reminded witness admitted that in a letter to Doctor Kitchen in England Miss Mount Stephens could not understand what was on deceased's mind and asked the doctor to do something he did not know. Deceased wrote to his sister Henrietta in a May after her first attack The tone of the letter was depressing and in which she asked her not to grieve if she died, He only knew of it in Allahabad. His sister Miss Henrietta was more or less an invalid and had a companion in attendance who had qualifications of a professional nurse, and had been so for some time. Witness did not know much of his sister Francss's life in India, He did not know she indulged in spiritualism while in England. In a letter his sister wrote to witness to come out; she said she had a weak heart. Witness never had any disputes about money matters with the deceased. Accused wrote to witness's wife requesting her to write cheerfully to deceased.

Major Birdwood, Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, deposed to making an inquest on the body of Miss Orme in which he said he saw no signs of irritant poisoning. There was no evidence of a struggle or contortion. The heart had a fatty overgrowth; the walls were thin which made death from heart failure more likely. The body was well nourished, There was no evidence of cancer. One breast was cut away, There was no signs of food in the mouth of old consumption. Witness advised the viscera to be sent to the Chemical Examiner The signs of a small dose of prussic acid were asphxyia, blue appearance of body and mucuous membrances, eyes more or less prominent. After seven to nine hours the signs of asphxyia would have gradually passed away. There was no sign on Miss Orme's body which would indicate death by asphxyia. If death took place very rapidly there would be no signs of asphxyia.

Cross-examined witness said that he never saw a case of prussic acid himself. Witness gave certain reasons which justified him in saying that it was not a case of suicide. viz., the position of the body and the absence of poison anywhere in the vicinity, but apart from outside circumstances it might have well been a case of suicide notwithstanding the position etc. Witness would have probably given a certificate that death was due to heart failure as the only possible cause apart from other connecting circumstances in the case which made him not do so.

To the Court witness said that the heart was not really diseased. The walls were thin and she might have lived many years more. The state of the lungs also would not have prevented her living longer. In his opinion the Chemical Examiner's report as to the finding of prussic acid in the stomach was correct.

CALCUTTA JUTE INDUSTRY.

Letter from American Expert to Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Mr. Parks, the American expert in trade combinations, who has been visiting Calcutta, at the invitation of the jute millowners, to secure concerted action in the industry, leaves Calcutta by the Bombay mail to-night.

In a farewell letter to the members of the Indian Jute Mills Association, he expresses disappointment that the hopes and expectations of his coming have not been realised, but he trusts it will be merely a matter of hope deferred. The law of co-operation is being everywhere adopted and will be useful in Calcutta. The possibilities of co-operation in the jute industry are as extensive as they are unique.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

Evidence not Inconsistent on the Whole.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

Before the Full Bench yesterday afternoon, Mr. Napier, Acting Advocate-General, proceeded to read extracts from the Special Tribunal judgment which had a bearing on the first point in the certificate, and submitted that their Lordships discussed at length the impression formed by the language and demeanour of witnesses and arrived at the conclusion that the evidence of approvers was favourable to the general truth of the story. Their Lordships also remarked that there had been a certain amount of confusion and contradiction exhibited, but that the long cross-examination did not break down the approvers and that they did not consider that there was anything inconsistent with the general evidence. Their Lordships were satisfied with the substantial truth of the testimony though they did not accept every word of what the informers said. Counsel's submission was that the Court was satisfied that the evidence of the approvers could be acted upon.

Having come to that decision their Lordships went into the question of corroboration, especially in case of conspiracy. Counsel submitted that it was practically impossible to get independent evidence as to the identity of the accused and to the exact nature of offence. Such evidece could only be got from accomplices. Further, their Lordships of the Special Bench went on to see what corroboration there was of the evidence of each of the approvers, and said that there was a mass of oral and documentary evidence to corroborate the approvers. Having laid before the Court what the majority of the Judges of the Special Bench had done, Counsel asked their Lordships if they were satisfied on an analysis of the judgment that the Judges were of opinion that the evidence of an accomplice need not be corroborated and that it was open to them to convict an the accused person on uncorroborated statement of an accomplice.

This morning Mr. Napier submitted that the decision in the *Weekly Reporter* cases, page eighty, proceeded upon the Act of 1855, which expressly saved the rule of practice which required that an accomplice's evidence ought to be corroborated in material particulars. The Evidence Act had repealed the binding force of all rules of practice other than those that were found in the Act itself. He cited the case reported in 12 Allahabad, 129, where a full bench of that Court held that no practice could be upheld which was opposed to the plain words of an Act. He submitted that the decisions after the passing of the Act took the same view as he had put forward. He referred to 1 Madras, 394, 14 Bombay, 115, and certain other cases which supported the view that the Court might legally convict an accused on the uncorroborated testimony of accomplice if the judge or jury believed the accomplice. Apart from all questions of special circumstances or corroboration, the so-called rule of practice was the rule observed by judges in advising jury in matter of the wighing of evidence and was no more a rule of law than various other important circumstances which the judge found it necessary to draw attention of jury to. Not to accept an accomplice's evidence without corroboration was more or less universally agreed to be a rule of practice, though it might have all the veneration of law.

Justice Sundara Iyer observed that in England there was great confusion in regard to that matter, Some judges had withdrawn coses from the jury whsn the accomplice's evidence was not corroborated while other judges had refused to examine an accomplice unless the prosecution was prepared to and did adduce corroborative evidence beforehand.

Justice Wallis remarked that the law in England in regard to this matter had been stiffening up in recent years.

Justice Sundara Iyer remarked that judges had refused to accept an accomplice's evidence without corroboration not merely recently but as far back as 1893 in England.

Mr. Napier submitted that English judges never laid it down as anything more than rule of practice.

Justice Wallis drew counsel's attention to Reg, vs, Stubbs where five Judges held that it was merely a rule of practice and not a rule of law.

THE U. P. COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 13.

Sir John Hewett presided at a meeting of the Council to-day, when the Financial Statement was presented by the Hon. Mr. Bevis. The Select Committee in their report on the Prevention of Adulteration Bill made amendments referring mainly to matters of detail. A note of dissent was appended by the Hon. Mr. Bevis who stated that if the Bill became law the price of ghee and similar articles would go up, for it was impossible to sell pure ghee at the same price as the present adulterated article. For these and other reasons he thought that the Bill would give opportunities for local corruption and oppression. The Council adjourned to 25th March.

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

There is again fresh activity in respect of the collection of subscriptions for the Moslem University and the outlook is full of promise. Her Highness, the Begum of Bhopal has taken the lead and given an annual grant amounting to a donation of Rs. 1,75,000. This is in addition to her subscription of a lakh to the Moslem University which has been already announced. The trustees of Wadia Fund have given Rs. 25,000, and a handsome donation of not less than a lakh is expected from the Junagadh State.

GATEWAY OF INDIA.

Sir J. Sassoon's Munificent Donation.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government, states that in memory of the visit of Their Majesties, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., has offered the munificent sum of Rs. 3 lakhs as a contribution towards the building proposed to be erected at the Apollo Bandar. This most generous donation, with those of the Government of India and the Provincial Government and the assistance which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay may decide to provide will, it is believed, suffice for the construction of a commemorative building worthy of the great historic occasion and of the City. No further financial assistance will, therefore, be necessary.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DISCUSSION ON GOVERNMENT RACING BILL.

BOOKMAKERS STILL TO BE ABOLISHED.

REDUCTION OF MEETINGS AT BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

The Council took up clause by clause the third reading of the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad moved amendments reducing the number of nominated Members by Government on the proposed Medical Council from six to four, and taking away from the Doctors, Bachelors and Licentiates of Medicine, and the Masters, Bachelors and Licentiates of Surgery of the University of Bombay the right to elect four members and giving that right direct to the University.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, in support of his motion, said it was very desirable that the University to which was affiliated the only medical college in the Presidency should have a direct representation on the Medical Council.

Surgeon-General Stevenson pointed to the difference of the conditions which existed here and at Home. At Home there were many medical colleges and examining bodies while here the paucity of such bodies was a difficulty. At Home, it was possible to have an elective body representing many interests. If the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad were adopted the council would become one of fifteen members, out of which eight would be direct representatives of the University of Bombay, while there was no doubt that many of those who were nominated under sections A and B, and elected under section D, would also be graduates of the same university, That in his opinion was too great a preponderance of power to place in the hands of any single body and therefore he opposed the amendment on that as a general ground. Referring to particular grounds he reminded the Council of the agitation, which had been carried on by many graduates of the Bombay University in Bombay, with regard to the admission of a certain class of medical practitioners on the register. He would ask them to consider the misrepresentation by this body of medical practitioners, who had raised this agitation. It seemed to him that there was very little reason to hope that a council, which would be practically dominated by gentlemen, who could allow themselves to hold such narrow and prejudiced views could possibly hold the balance evenly between the different sections of the profession.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was surprised to hear the views that had fallen from the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General about the alleged misrepresentation regarding the Bill by the independent medical profession. Language of that sort showed that the head of the great medical department could not be said to be in sympathy with the aspirations and position of the independent medical profession. A Council, constituted in the manner in which it was proposed to do it, would hardly be free from the narrow views and prejudices of the Indian Medical Service. They must look at the question like practical men and he asked in what manner the six nominated members would be chosen. Being the chief medical adviser of Government, the Surgeon-General would very likely give the Medical Service to which he belonged a majority on the proposed council, which would on all questions be pervaded by the peculiar views of that service. The placing in the hands of the Council constituted in this manner the power which it was proposed to give, it would lead at no distant future to bitterness of feeling between the two medical communities, the Medical Service and the independent medical profession, and would widen the chasm that separated them. A certain amount of jealousy existed between the two branches of the profession, because all the loaves and fishes went to the Indian Medical Service. The best Indian men who obtained the highest medical honours in England could not enter the preserves of the Service in India, which was recruited in a peculiar manner. He thought it would be very unwise to place a preponderating power in the hands of a particular branch of the profession. Dealing with the other amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, Sir Pherozeshah averred that the claim of the University to be directly represented on the Council beat those of all other bodies.

Colonel Jackson pointed to incongruities in the attitude of Mr. Setalvad and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Sir Pherozeshah had spoken of the large number of Indian graduates who were annually coming to this country with the highest qualifications. He and Mr. Setalvad then proposed a council which was practically composed of graduates of the Bombay University, so that these men were excluded. Mr. Setalvad having freed the Council from what he regarded as the chain of Government and having made it a free and independent council, gaves a strong representation to Bombay University graduates. And then as if fearful that these graduates were incapable of exercising any supervision, or mistrusted their impartiality he proceeded to strike out the power which these University graduates were to have over Bombay University examinations.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman thanked Sir Pherozeshah for the defence he had made of the independent medical profession, but he was inclined to think that his statement about the difference of opinion between the Medical Service and the independent profession, was somewhat exaggerated. The relations between the two had been very cordial except when their interests clashed. As to the question of University representation he did not know why the Faculties of Arts and Law should have a voice in the selection of members of the Council. He opposed the amendment.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter combatted the notion that nominated members on any body had anything but full freedom of action.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola referred to the question of the position of nominated members. As to himself, he would say that there never had been a single instance in which his independent judgment had been sought to be influenced by Government in any way. The notion however, existed among nominated members of the various public bodies that they were expected to support the policy of Government, although His Excellency had, on one occasion, said that Government expected every man to do his duty as best he could. The matter should therefore be set at rest and it should be clearly stated and known that it was not intended or expected that nominated members should support a Government measure whether or not they were in favour of it.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb said it appeared to him in the light of the amendments which had been proposed that most of the members of the council which had been nominated by Government would necessarily be members of the Indian Medical Service. He emphatically denied that it was intended that all the nominated members should be drawn from that service. He would like to confirm what Sir Henry Procter had said that if any gentleman were nominated upon any body by the Government, there was no compulsion or coercion upon him to speak, or vote, or take any part in any proceedings otherwise than in accordance with the dictates of his own judgment. He pointed out that the medical department of the University received full provision for its representation on the Council and he saw no reason to give additional representation to the University generally, which also examined in arts and laws.

H. E. the Governor said: "The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta advanced one proposition which I can hardly think was meant as serious. He says a majority of one is equal to a majority of twelve. That has not been my political experience which has been both long and varied. A Government which depended on a majority of one would regard itself as lost and already defeated, whereas a majority of twelve might allow it to carry on a long period of life and activity. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta also spoke of a chasm between the Indian Medical Service and the Indian independent profession. He produced no evidence of it, and I must say the existence of that chasm has never come under my notice. I agree with the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Nariman that at times there may be differences, but I have seen cordial co-operation between the two branches of the profession in this country, and I do not think that there is anything, which can, by any stretch of imagination, be called a chasm between them. Allusion has been made to the increasing number of English trained doctors who are returning to India every year. We welcome them and I hope they will have the success which for their high distinctions they deserve. They would naturally be among the persons who would strongly recommend themselves to Government for representation on this Council. Sir Pherozshah Mehta suggested that the Surgeon-General being the chief medical adviser of Government would send up a list of nominees which Government would accept with lamb-like serenity. It is true that the Surgeon-General is our adviser and we take his advice on subjects of a technical nature. The constitution of the Medical Council is not a subject of such a nature. I am sure the Surgeon-General knows that any list which he might submit, would be subjected to careful scrutiny, and that we might have different views of our own. At the same time no member of the Executive Council is a member of the Indian Medical Service. I should also like to add my personal agreement with what has fallen from my friend Sir Richard Lamb, I should like to say that Government would not only not interfere with any gentleman whom they chose to nominate to this Council, but they would expect from him that he should act in all cases as seemed to him best in the interests of the medical profession of Bombay."

The amendments moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad were then put to the vote and defeated. Mr. Setalvad asked for a division on the amendment dealing with University representation, with the result that 11 voted for and 23 against it.

Clause 9 of the Bill empowered the Medical Council to direct that the name of any medical practitioner, who had been convicted of a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or who after due enquiry had been held guilty by them of infamous conduct in any professional respect, should be removed from the register, and to direct that any name so removed should not be re-entered.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad moved an amendment taking away the Council's power of directing the removal from the register of a member's name, who had been held guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. He questioned the competence of a body of medical men to act in a judicial capacity.

General Stevenson said there seemed to be an impression that this penal clause would be constantly put into operation, but he could see no reason why there should be more frequent occasion for its use than there was in England. Undoubtedly the knowledge that such a power as this existed would be a deterrent from professional misconduct.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta supported the amendment. He affirmed that the word 'infamous' was very vague and the conditions in England and India were so different. In England, for instance, bone-setting was considered an infamous practice while here in India people held a quite different opinion.

The Hon'ble Colonel Jackson remarked that however tempted he might be to give a lecture to Sir Pherozshah Mehta on medical ethics he would resist the temptation. Probably it would take him a series of lectures which would last a week to induce the legal mind to appreciate the high altitude of medical ethics.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General said he was surprised at this amendment being moved by two lawyers. Lawyers, who were charged with professional misconduct had these charges investigated by the Court which was intimately acquainted with the practice of lawyers. He could not believe that a medical man could have a charge of professional misconduct investigated by any more competent Court than one composed of medical men.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb remarked that because it was difficult to define professional misconduct no reasonable person would say that on that account such misconduct when it occurred should go unpunished. He pointed out that the word "infamous" to which objection could be made was that used in the English Act and its retention would enable the Medical Council to refer with greater reliance on English cases.

H. E. the Governor said: "It seems to me as a layman that the adoption of this amendment would practically annul all the benefits, which we expect from this Council. If this amendment were carried the effect would be that a doctor might do anything, provided he did not bring himself within the scope of the criminal law. The function which this Council has to carry out are two; the things which the bill enabled them to do were to refuse to register any person, who finds himself convicted of misconduct, or to remove the name of such a man from the register after he had been so convicted. Take away those powers from the Council and this salutary action could not be carried out. On the other hand it is highly likely that the provision of these powers of the Council will have such a deterrent effect that it will rarely be necessary to take any action in virtue of them. If professional misconduct must be the subject of disciplinary treatment, surely this Medical Council must be the best body to judge after full inquiries into the facts whether professional misconduct has occurred. At least the medical practitioner will be judged by his peers. I was taught when I was a boy that the right to be judged by your peers was the very palladium of liberty; therefore I cannot support the amendment.

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

UNIVERSITY AND THE COUNCIL.

The Council next discussed clause 13 which among other things empowered the Medical Council to depute one of its members to attend and be present at any examination held by a medical school or college.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad moved an amendment exempting from the operation of this clause examinations held under the regulations of the University of Bombay.

H. E. the Governor said: Only one point has not been touched upon by the speakers who have supported the amendment. The Medical Council would very likely wish to send a deputation to see the manner of conducting examination in some other school of medicine in other parts of India. And if Bombay University were excepted from the effect of his clause other places might object. At the same time it might be advisable that we should have power to enter their examinations.

The amendment was defeated.

Consideration was next given to clause 20 of the Bill which said: If it shall appear to the Governor-in-Council on the report of the Medical Council or otherwise that the course of study and examination prescribed by any of the Colleges or bodies conferring the qualifications described in the Schedule are not such as to secure the possession by persons obtaining such qualification of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession, or if it shall appear to the Governor-in-Council, on the report of the Medical Council or otherwise, that the course of study and examinations prescribed by any College or body conferring a qualification not entered in the Schedule are such as to secure the possession by persons obtaining such qualification of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council from time to time by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" to direct that the possession of any qualification entered in the Schedule shall not entitle any person to registration under this Act, or to direct that the possession

of any qualification not entered in the Schedule shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, entitle a person to be so registered, as the case may be, and the Schedule shall thereupon be deemed for all purposes to be altered accordingly.

H. E. the Governor: It perhaps may reassure the hon'ble member if I tell him that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with centuries of traditions behind them, are very jealous of their prerogatives and yet they do not object and would not object to representatives of the Medical Council attending their examinations. As Chancellor of the University I am as jealous of its privileges as he can be and if I thought that its privileges were being in any way impinged upon or reduced by this bill I should certainly not support it.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta appealed to H. E. the President as Chancellor of the University not to put that mark of stigma upon the dignity and integrity of a body elected as the University was. The University was a body composed of the best men chosen by Government itself and surely if anybody was most fitted to give an opinion on matters educational it was the University. He would go further and respectfully submit that the University was more fitted in this respect than even the Chancellor or Governor and the members of his council. The position to which the clause would subject the University would be derogatory to its dignity. He was sure that H. E. the Governor took the warmest interest in the preservation of the dignity and position of the University, but he (the speaker) as connected with that body since its foundation would not sit quiet without a protest at the treatment that was proposed to be accorded to it under the clause. Even the Medical Council was proposed to be superseded by Government under the clause and yet the Hon'ble the Surgeon General had been so much enamoured of the whole Bill that he calmly looked at that supercession. If the University was to be deprived of its rights and functions in this manner, then he (the speaker) would say that the University might as well be abolished altogether and the whole business taken up by Government. He repeated that if that body was coming to such a position as was contemplated under the clause then the time had surely come for its abolition. He once more appealed to H. E. the President not to place the University in a position like that. He appreciated the remarks that had fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter that nominated members voted according to their lights and he appealed to every member of this Council, to save the University from the indignity which was contemplated by the clause.

Sir Richard Lamb said he was not much impressed by an argument, which depended so much upon flamboyant rhetoric and appeals to sentiment.

H. E. the Governor, said he had no doubt that any recommendation made by the Medical Council would be the subject of amicable arrangement with the Senate, and he quoted from the Medical Act of 1886 to show that a similar provision xisted in regard to the universities at Home.

The amendment was defeated by 31, votes to 15.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad moved another amendment omitting clause 21 which empowrad Goverament, in case the Medical Council had failed to exercise or had exceeded or abused its powers, to cause those powers to be exercised by some other agency.

H. E. the Governor again showed by quotation that this clause was but a copy of the corresponding clause in the Act of 1886 at Home.

The amendment was lost.

The third reading of the Bill was then carried. The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

LICENSING OF RACE-COURSES.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb moved the first reading of the Bill for the Licensing of Race Courses. He said :—

Your Excellency, I rise to move the first reading of the Bill for the licensing of race courses in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency. This legislation has been forced on Government by the very large increase in the amount of gambling which has taken place of recent years on the race courses leased by the Western India Turf Club at Bombay and Poona. The number of meetings at both places has risen from 19 in the year 1897 to 42 last year. As an indication of the amount of gambling which goes on at these meetings, I find that last year the Club received Rs. 3,03,600 in fees from professional bookmakers for permission to bet in the enclosures, while the totalisator worked by the Club brought in a profit of Rs. 1,72,924 more. The cases of a number of persons who have been ruined recently by heavy losses on the Turf have come to notice and the Civil Courts at Poona and elsewhere show many decrees obtained by money-lenders against men who were forced to borrow in order to pay racing debts. Individual cases of men who have been ruined by betting on the Bombay and Poona race courses are probably known to many members of this Council. After a careful examination of all the information which was available the Government of Bombay came to the conclusion that the amount of gambling, which goes on at present on the Bombay and Poona race courses, constituted a serious evil calling for restriction. Now it is obviously impossible, Your Excellency, to fix the exact point at which such gambling becomes a serious evil ; but when it is found that the public, in whose midst the evil is said to exist, is practically unanimous in admitting its existence and cordially supports Government in their proposals to restrict it, then I may be accepted as certain that interference is called for. The publicity which has been given to the matter in the Press has had the valuable result of eliciting an overwhelming body of public opinion in favour of the action which we now propose to take. The Press, both English and vernacular, with hardly one exception, admit that the unrestricted opportunities for gambling which are offered at the two race courses constitute a public danger and have already led many persons to harm or ruin. Influential public meetings have been held both at Poona and at Bombay, in support of the proposed legislation, and Government are convinced that the evil has not been exaggerated. The fact seems to be that gambling is a vice to which the Indians, particularly certain classes of Indians in this Presidency, are specially prone, and that when great opportunities for it are thrown in their way, as they are at the Bombay and Poona race courses, they cannot resist temptation. This Council legislated in 1890 against one form of gambling, on the fall of rain; but the unrestricted opportunities afforded since then by the numerous race-meetings have led to an amount of gambling which was unknown before and which there is reason to think will go on increasing unless steps are taken to check it. I should explain here that in considering the qu estion we have taken the race-meetings at Bombay and Poona as one concern because, owing to the excellent railway facilities between the two places, the meetings of both places are attended to a great extent by the same people ; the race-meetings at the two places go on practically for 7 months in the year. There are clear indications that amongst the European community also the increase in the amount of racing and the facilities for betting on the races are causing an amount of harm which calls for remedial measures. Faced, then, as we were with accumulating evidence of the demoralisation and ruin which was being caused amongst persons of all communities in whom the gambling instinct is strong, we felt that special responsibilities rested on us, and we decided, with the cordial approval of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, to introduce the present Bill. The Council will hardly need to be told that we undertook this legislation in no puritanical spirit. Government have every sympathy with the desire to foster horse-racing as a sport, and consider it most unfortunate that it should have fallen to their lot to interfere in any way with what gives harmless and pleasure occupation to many. But when it is proved that horse-racing, as carried on at Bombay and Poona, has given rise to a serious public evil, then it must submit to such restrictions as are required in order to check that evil. I feel sure that this Council will support Government in the performance of what cannot but be an unpleasant duty. I should like to say here, Your Excellency, that Government recognise the endeavours which the Western India Turf Club are making to rid their meetings of abuses. But it is as much to the increase in the number of meetings, as to the provision of means for betting at them, that Government attribute the great increase of gambling. And the claim which the Stewards of the Club put forward that in increasing the number of race meetings they have only met the growing demand is a dangerous one to advance in a country where the people possess the gambling spirit in a mark degree. It must be obvious to Honourable Members that the management of the Club is not in a position to know the extent of the evils resulting outside the race-courses from the opportunities for gambling afforded by them, and it has become evident that the necessary reform cannot be secured without the intervention of Government. I now turn, Your Excellency, to the form of the Bill before the Council. The aim of Government, throughout their consideration of this matter, has been to confine their interference to the minimum necessary to attain their object. The Bill will apply only to such areas as may be notified by the Governor in Council ; and it may say at once that Government propose, in the first instance to apply the law only to the Inland of Bombay and the Cantonement of Poona, so that the small race-meetings elsewhere in the Presidency will not be affected in any way. The increase of gambling on the Bombay and Poona race courses is the root of the evil and we see no reason, at all events in present conditions to interfere anywhere else. Legislation for the licensing of race courses in the vicinity of London was passed in 1879; the circumstances were different, but the form of the Statute is convenient and we have generally followed it in drafting our Bill. The Bill lays down that in a notified area, no horse-race shall be held except on a race course for which a license has been granted under the Act, and then proceeds to say that the Governor in Council may grant licenses subject to such conditions and for such periods as he may think fit; and then there are the necessary penalty clauses. These are the powers which the Bill will confer on Government, and I should like, with Your Excellency's permission, to explain to the Council how we propose to exercise them when the Bill becomes law, which we hope will be in June. We consider that the gambling evil can be restricted in two ways, firstly by the abolition of professional bookmakers at the race-meetings, and secondly by controlling the number of days on which race-meetings may be held. We propose therefore when issuing the first licenses under the Act to stipulate that professional bookmakers shall be abolished for the race-courses and that the number of race-meetings in a year shall be limited to 15 in Bombay, and 15 in Poona. This intention has already been communicated to the Western India Turf Club in order that they may have ample time to make arrangements before next Poona, season. With regard to betting in "bucket shops" and in railway trains Government are advised that the existing law is sufficient to suppress these, and they will take steps to see that the law is strictly enforced. I think I have dealt now with all the main points of the Bill. I have intentionally omitted more than a passing reference to the communications we had last year with the Western India Turf Club, because nothing would be gained by retracing the intermediate steps now that we have arrived at the final stage with the full concurrence of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Government are confident that the terms of the licenses which will be issued under the Bill, when it has become law can be settled in consultation with the Stewards of the Club in such a way as to secure the object which Government have in view without raining horse racing as a sport. I beg to move that the Bill be now read a first time.

THE DISCUSSION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji supported the Bill. He suggested that the conditions of licensing be attached to the schedule.

Sir Henry Procter asked the Government hot to fix any arbitrary limit of the number of meetings. He was throughly in sympathy with the Bill and its object, which was to reduce gambling, but he felt that that object could not be attained without the support of the Western India Turf Club. He was sure if Government merely expressed the desire that the number of meetings should be reduced, that that would be done,. The Turf Club on the other hand would resent an arbitrary number being fixed.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham said :

In the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill it is said, that legislation is necessary to deal adequately with the increase of gambling on race courses The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has alluded to this in his speech, and stated that it was the increase of gambling on the race courses of Poona and Bombay, bringing ruin and demoralisation in its train, that has led Government to take their present action. No one can support gambling, and the principles which underlie Government's action in this matter cannot but fail to meet with general approval. But, I would point out that gambling is a weakness in human nature and if it is stopped on race courses, it will take place elsewhere in other ways, in Cotton, Silver or Opium. The present Bill before the Council deals merely with the licencing of Race Courses, but as the conditions, under which a licence will be granted, are not before us, I take it are they not open to discussion. I would, therefore, with your Excellency's permission beg to refer to the Bill generally, and would point out that if legislation is directed to stop betting by the abolition of bookmakers in Racing Enclosures, betting will take place outside, where it will not be under any control or supervision. This is the present state of affairs in France. Since Bookmakers were abolished there by the State, a class of men has sprung up, who pay house to house visits, undertaking Commission for the inmates, with the ostensible purpose of putting the money on the Paris Mutuelle. The money however is not put on, but the man pays Paris Mutuelle prices. He is an unlicensed bookmaker, over whom there is no control whatever, and I understand on good authority, that it has been found impossible for the law in France to touch him. There is the danger. The French Government are unable to effectively cope with this, and I would ask what steps Government propose to take to prevent such taking place here? Betting here already goes on largely outside the Race Course. It is to prevent betting being driven further into these channels. I would beg to suggest for the consideration of Government, that a certain number of bookmakers should be allowed to continue in the 1st enclosures, at any rate for a time. In this connection, I would point out that nowhere in the world are bookmakers more carefully supervised and controlled than they are here. The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. in order to show the bonafideness of their intentions and their anxiety to meet the wish of Government have committed the Club to an expenditure of 1 1-2 lakhs for for new Totalizators with a view no doubt of totalizators in time taking the place of bookmakers. Bookmakers have already been abolished here this cold weather in the 2nd enclosure and I understand it is the intention of the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. to abolish them in the 2nd enclosure in Poona also. The Stewards are a body of honourable gentlemen whose sole aim and endeavour is, to eliminate with a firm hand abuses, and to further the truest interests of sport. It is in the interests of sport I ask that the most careful consideration may be given to the interests of the Racehorse owner and the public at large, so that any contemplated legislation may be framed in such a way that it may lead to an improvement and not a worse states of affairs than exists at present. In conclusion, seeing that this Bill is directed against gambling and and not against Horse Racing—and I welcome the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill that Government have every desire to promote Horse Racing as a sport—I would express the hope that Government should not unduly restrict the number of days racing which afford so much innocent enjoyment to so large a number of the residents of both Bombay and Poona. I therefore beg to support the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter in this respect.

The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad congratulated Government on the very excellent Bill that they had brought before the Council. It was a matter of surprise to him that European members of the Council who always came forward to support every measure for the improvement of Indians should now support racing which was a disguised form of gambling. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter who was to be seen at the head of almost every movement for the moral improvement of the people of this city had said that the question of the number of meetings should be left to the discretion of the Turf Club and the Hon'ble Mr. Graham had opined that some kind of gambling should be allowed otherwise it would be practised outside the Race courses and also in other forms. This kind of argument was weak and faulty and should not have come from a man of Mr. Graham's intellectuality. He (the speaker) firmly believed that it was the opportunity for gambling alone that took a large number of people to the Bombay and Poona race courses, and if they abolished the bookmakers and the totalisators they would soon find that number considerably reduced. He appealed to every member of the Council support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola instanced the triangular cricket matches as an innocent form of sport, which were witnessed by no less than twelve thousand people who watched every delivery of the ball. He asked if the same could be said of racing. Supposing the Turf Club fixed as an experimental measure some meetings at which no betting whatever was to be allowed, would many people attend those races? If it was considered that there could be no racing without gambling then it could not be put in the category of innocent sport, There were manifest advantages in racing and Government only sought to put restrictions on gambling. He was sorry to see that Government did not propose to put restrictions on gambling except in Bombay and Poona, the result of which would be that people would betake themselves to race-courses in other parts of the Presidency. He thought that when they were at it, they must apply the law to the whole of the Presidency. Great credit was due to Government for for bringing up this bill and they were entitled to the warm and unanimous support of the public.

The Hon'ble M. de Pemeroy Webb drew attention to the form of the Bill which in effect provided nothing at all except that the executive had full powers to lisense race-meetings as they thought fit. In other words that Council deprived itself of any control in this matter and that involved a principal which he considered this council should not on any account suffer. The principle was radically wrong, for the council to pass legislation without knowing exactly what the effect would be. The hon'ble mover had given some indication of the terms on which the Government proposed to grant licenses in Bombay and Poona, but he could not support the Bill in its present form unless section 4 was modified so that before rules and regulations were enforced they should be submitted for the consideration of the public either at that Council or in the "Government Gazette," with an allotted time during which objections might be submitted.

THE INSTINCT OF GAMBLING.

The Hon'ble Sardar, the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji remarked this was a unique occasion in that it was the first time that Government had brought in a measure which was far in advance of public opinion and which had hot an overwhelming majority of the public in its favour. Another phenomenon which he noticed on this occasion was that European non-official members had raised their voice against giving undefined large powers to the executive without their first being defined by this Council. The better class of Indian gambled very little formerly and the instinct of gambling was not strong in them, but gambling among them had increased had vastly since the institution of racing in this country. He heartily supported the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir. Pherozshah Mehta observed that when the Hon'ble Mr. Weble was speaking he (the speaker) could not help saying to himself that a Daniel had come to judgment. When on former occasions Government sought to give unlimited powers to the Executive, hardly any European member stood up against the proposal. But new circumstances brought new lessons. Speaking on the Bill, he admitted gambling could not always be stopped altogether. He was surprised to hear the Hon'ble Chief of Ichalkaranji say that in the good old days the gambling instinct was not strong in India. Had the Hon'ble Sardar never heard of the Kings in the olden days gambling away their kingdoms and wives? The gambling instinct in India was as strong as anywhere else. The real point about the Bill was that it would not seek to stop gambling but its real object was to prevent the demoralisation that resulted from the gambling allowed in public on the racecourses at Bombay and Poona. It was with feelings of disgust that he had seen the appearance of men returning from the race covrses, and in course of inquiries he learned that even High Court judges and high officials formed part of the racing public. When he looked at the body of people returning from the race courses he was painfully surprised to see the most repeatable men among that most disreputable lot. There was undoubted demoralisation in the open and flaunting manner in which this gambling was being carried on. The development of this vice had in recent times been abnormal. His admitted racing was a fine sport but maintained that a large number of people who went to the race-courses did so not for sport but for gambling. He suggested that Government should take the precaution of producing the conditions of licenses before the Council for discussion. The conditions thus discussed might then be attached to the licenses. He urged Government should take this precaution, for there were Governors and Governors and a future ruler of the Presidency might take a different view of the matter and issue licenses without any conditions whatever. The Council had therefore better lay down the conditions, which could be attached to licenses. He cordially supported the Bill.

Mr. Karandikar and Mr. Garud further supported the measure.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Sir Richard Lamb said as regards betting in bucket shops they were advised that the present law was sufficient. As regards gambling in trains and in other places outside race-courses, the law had been strengthened and executive officers would be instructed to enforce it more thoroughly. They were advised therefore that their powers in these respects were sufficient, but if they did not prove to be so it would be necessary to strengthen the Gambling Act. They were advised that the possession of a single betting slip or ticket would be sufficient evidence, and consequently should a man, as Mr. Graham has described a practice in Paris, go from house to house taking commissions to bet on behalf of other persons it would not matter whether he took them on his own behalf or ostensibly for betting on the totalisator, their present powers would be sufficient for them to stop him. As regards the number of days on which race meetings should be held, when last rains a conference was held at Poona between the stewards and the Government, it was said that under no circumstances could the stewards consent to any less than 40 meetings. Under those circumstances the Government could not feel that if the matter were left to the Stewards, their wishes would be unreasonably carried out. The members had said that as Government wished only to suppress gambling and not racing they should confine their attention to gambling only and should not attempt to reduce the amount of racing. That was an excellent view but in endeavouring to carry their desires into effect Government had to take the circumstances as they were and under the existing conditions they could not agree that it would be sufficient merely to abolish bookmakers. Further it would be perfectly easy to issue licenses for a large number of days, when gambling had been reduced. It did not follow that the meetings would always be restricted to the number of fifteen. He understood, he was not sure if he had heard correctly, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham to say that Turf Club was going to abolish bookmakers altogether at Poona.

The Hon'ble Mr. Graham: From the second enclosure only.

Sir Richard Lamb, proceeding said that bookmakers were thus being excluded by the Turf Club from the second enclosures both in Bombay and Poona. At the same time they asked merely for a limited number in the first enclosures. They thus admitted that the presence of the bookmaker was not a desirable thing, and as the difference between them and Government seemed to be only one of degree, it appeared to Government that there were not sufficient grounds for refraining to abolish them altogether at once. The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola had asked them to deal with other places besides Bombay on the ground that the gambling public would probably go to these places from Bombay and Poona. That the Government were unable to do because they did not pretend to deal with gambling until it became a public evil. Personally he could see no harm in having a few modest bets in the year. He did not think it was incumbent upon them to apply the Act to every place where races were held, to places where there was only a small amount of betting, which took place without causing any general public evil. However should the time come when it might be necessary to apply the Act to other places Government would certainly apply it. As for the criticism of the form of the Bill, he would consider while the Bill was in Select Committee whether the conditions proposed to be made in regard to any future licenses might not be first disclosed to the Council. He did not think however, that there would be time for this to be done in regard to the first licence which it was intended should have effect in June next and apply to the next racing season. He pointed to the Abkari Act as an instance where the executive were empowered to make conditions in issuing licenses and in regard to which it would be impracticable to bring the conditions imposed in each case before the Legislative Council. He argued that it was the business of the executive in issuing licenses of any kind to impose such conditions as were appropriate to individual cases.

H. E. the Governor said the Government undertook this legislation with a feeling of regret, and only because they felt they were labouring under a responsibility which they had to discharge. Whether or no it were true that gambling was an Indian vice, there was no doubt that this particular form of gambling, gambling on the race course, was Western introduction to India, and that therefore laid a responsibility upon the Government which it was bound to discharge. They had been accused of priicipitancy, but he could assure them that the Government had not been precipitate. It took him over two years before his mind was made up in the matter. It had also been said that they acted in ignorance; that they knew nothing about what was happening on the race courses. That was not the case. Government took no action until it had made full enquiries and until it had obtained information of many kinds which was not known to the public, and the whole matter was weighed very carefully by them. They had heard from Mr. Graham something about the conditions of gambling in France. Mr. Graham particularly referred to bucket-shop betting. What went on in France he (the Governor) knew quite well. And he also saw a good deal of bucket-shop betting in Australia. The Government recognised that there would be, if bookmakers were abolished, an increase of betting outside the race courses. They were told that the law was sufficient to deal with this and if it proved not to be sufficient they would ask the Legislative Council for more power. Mr. Graham had appealed for a small number of book-makers. He was afraid Government could not grant that concession, and they had understood that the stewards were willing to abolish book-makers. It had been said that under the form of this Bill the power of criticism had been removed from this Council. He did not agree. Only two methods of proceedure were open to Government. One was that they or the Government of India should pass an Act laying down cast-iron rules under which the licensing powers of the Government should be exercised. If there had been an All India Gambling Act or an Act of the same character passed by that Legislature, and should it be found that a change in the law was subsequently required it would have taken a vast amount of time and trouble to affect that change. Under the present Act it was open to any member of the Council to bring in any resolution on the subject of the conditions attaching to anyone of the licenses and while any suggested change could not be operative during the current license, an expression of strong opinion from that Council would carry the greatest weight when the time arrived for the issue of the next licenses. The question had been received at that meeting with much unanimity of opinion. While the Government believed that the course it was adopting was the right one any measures of the kind must necessarily be largely experimental and therefore he was very glad to see that they had so much support behind them.

The first reading of the Bill was carried, and on the motion of Sir R. Lamb, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Curimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and the Hon'ble Mover.

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb moved the second reading of the Bill for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said: Your Excellency, the unanimous approval with which this Council received the Bill for the abatement of smoke nuisances in Bombay at the first reading, leads me to think that there will be no opposition to the second reading of the Bill as amended in Select Committee. The report of the Select Committee has been in the hands of Honourable Members for some time now, and it is necessary for me to refer only to the more important modifications propesed in it.

I would ask the attention of the Council, first to new proviso (iii) in sub-clause (i) of clause 3. In the Bengal Act allowance is made for the time taken by ocean-going steamers to get up steam before sailing; for a period of two hours previous to sailing such steamers are exempt from any penalties under this Act. The Bengal Smoke Commission recently reported in favour of this exemption being withdrawn, on the ground that, if care was taken in smoking, it is possible to avoid creating any nuisance even when getting up steam before proceeding to sea. Accordingly the Bombay Government omitted the exemption from the original Bill. But, as the Select Committee point out, both the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are strongly opposed to the withdrawal of the exemption, and the exemption has not yet been withdrawn in Calcutta. In these circumstances Government will not object to a similar provision for exemption being now made in this Bill.

The next point to which I have to call attention is clause 11, sub-clauses (3) and (4). The Select Committee give the following explanation of their proposal to insert these two new sub-clauses :—

These sub-sections provide that a period of three months shall be allowed for the consideration by the public of the draft of any rules which it is proposed to frame under clause 11, and that before any rules are published for general criticism the Commission must have reported on their expediency. We consider these provisions necessary in the special circumstances of this Bill, because most of the details of the restrictions imposed by this Act have to be relegated to rules, and it is right that those whose interests are likely to be affected by them should have ample opportunity of considering the rules before they are finally issued.

A suggestion to the same effect was made by a friend the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy at the first reading of the Bill, and Government have decided to accept it in the very special circumstances of this Act.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION A PARABLE.

These are the only important alterations which the Select Committee propose. My friend the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposes two minor amendments which were not accepted by the other members of the Select Committee, but these will come up for discussion when the Bill is considered clause by clause and I need say nothing on them now.

The cordial way in which the Bill has been received by the public, not excluding the owners of factories, augurs well for the success of this endeavour to abate the smoke nuisance in Bombay; and Government look with confidence to receive the active co-operation and assistance of all concerned. We propose, as soon as the Bill becomes law, to constitute the Commission under section 4 and to send to it for report under section 11 (4) a draft of rules which will be an exact copy of the Calcutta rules. Allowing for the three months' notice specified in section 11 (3) we hope that the rules will be sanctioned by about October 1912 and that the Commission will then be able to get to work in earnest. I may inform the Council that we have asked the Bengal Government to lend us the services of one of their Inspectors under the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act to help to start operations here on the lines that have been so successful in Calcutta.

With these remarks I beg to move that the Bill as amended in Select Committee be now read a second time.

The consideration of the Bill was taken up clause by clause. Clause 4 which dealt with the composition of the Smoke-Nuisances Commission said that this commission should consist of a President nominated by Government and so many other members as Government might determine. To this the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved amendments making the Health Officer for the City of Bombay an ex-officio member of the Commissioner, and providing that that officer should be one of the members nominated by Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sheppard, speaking from his experience as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay said he did not think it was desirable that any executive officer of the Corporation should sit upon the Smoke Commission. The Health Officer would not have the technical knowledge of machinery, etc., necessary to make him a useful member of the Commission. At the same time his membership would restrict his powers of criticism. At present he had full power of inspection and observation and at any time he could report to the Corporation that the Commission was not making satisfactory progress.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy was thankful to Government for bringing in this Bill at the suggestion of the Mill owners' Association, whom he represented on the Council. A lot had been said by members of the Corporation about the chimneys of mills emitting smoke, but he had watched the Corporation's chimneys and found them worse than the others (Laughter.)

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked who was more competent to be a member of the Commission than the Health Officer, who was responsible for the health of the city. He supported the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim's amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola remarked it was a matter for thankfulness that in this year of Grace, 1912, the member representing the Mill owners' Association appreciated the position taken up by the Corporation in the matter of abating smoke nuisance. The question really at issue was not one of having experts on the Commission but of having men interested in the health of the City; and he affirmed that the Health Office, besides belonging to the latter catesory, was an expert as well.

Sir Richard Lamb said that he agreed that it was more advantageous that the Health Officer should be independent of the Smoke Commission than that he should be a member of it. There seemed to be an idea that all the nominated members of the Commission would be members of the Millowners Association. There was however no desire to restrict nomination to members of that class, although the millowners of course would be represented.

The Governor said that if he had the honour of being a member of the Corporation, nothing would induce him to allow the Health Officer to be on this Commission ; the should rely upon that officer as his "Health Remembrancer," and as the responsibility of a member of the Commission was of a technical character, there was nothing in the Health Officer's training which would qualify him for such a position.

The amendment was lost by 29 votes against 14, and the Council adjourned until to-day.

SEAMEN'S RESTS.

The annual meeting of the Seaman's Rest, Bombay, was held yesterday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong presiding.

The following report was presented to the meeting by the Secretary:—The Seamen's Rest, Bombay, has continued its beneficent work during the year 1911, and the Committee gladly report a steady maintenance of all the agencies, which have proved of value in the past, and record with satisfaction the introduction of new efforts to reach a large number of sea-faring men, visiting this port; while the development of financial and other interests, for which they depend so largely on the Citizens of Bombay, have been encouraging and satisfactory. The health of the Superintendent and that of his family was a cause of anxiety in the early part of the year, they suffered with many other residents in that district from malarial fever, and it was deemed advisable to change the residence of the Superintendent to a healthier locality, with results which have been very gratifying. More attention has been given to seeking to reach and interest the Apprentices and Cabin-boys, a fair percentage of whom come from Christian Homes. These young fellows will be the Officers of the merchants Navy in the future, and it would be criminal to overlook them. Once more, we are able to tell of the useful works done in assisting stranded sailors. Letters from parents, wives and friends express gratitude for what has been done in many of these cases, while other letters of enquiry for missing relatives indicate that there is widespread confidence in the willingness and ability of the Officers of the "Rest" to give help of this kind.

The Rev. H. E. Barrell and Mr. W. H. Ogston then delivered brief addresses on the useful work done by the Seamen's Rest.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said:—

When Sir Henry Procter asked me a fortnight ago to preside at to-day's meeting I accepted with pleasure, but was obliged to confess that although I had been over 27 years in Bombay and had passed along the Frere Road times without number I had never even been inside the Seaman's Rest. And here I must admit my mistake for to anyone who is really interested in the commercial prosperity of a great seaport town like Bombay the welfare, comfort and convenience of those who man our mercantile marine should always be a matter of special interest. It is all very well to give an annual subscription to the Institution, but what is really wanted for success in a work of this kind is the personal interest of those who are concerned in the commercial affairs of the Port. I was therefore very pleased a few days ago when Mr. Hudson called at my Office to give me a copy of the annual Report which has just been read to you. I questioned him very closely about the work and he gave me full details which I must say interested me very much. The broad and liberal lines on which the work is carried on appealed to me I must admit. The religious services that are given are open to all irrespective of nationality and creed, the object evidently being to bring as many under the good influence of the Home as possible. I certainly think that this is the right line on which to work, for many of the sailors who visit Bombay are only here for a few days, perhaps never to return, and the services held for their benefit must therefore be of a simple character acceptable to all. There can be no doubt that a Rest or a Club of this kind is very necessary for our sailors. They are men who owing perhaps to thenature of their occupation are peculiarly liable to temptation when on shore and like every one else they require recreation after the day's work is over. In a town like Bombay it is therefore absolutely essential that there should be some place near the Docks where they can congregate, read the papers, write letters, be interested and amused and get such light refreshment as they may need. The Institution is worked on strictly temperance lines and this of course is as it should be. The English sailor is often rather inclined to intemperance I regret to say, and any institution that will help him to temperance in all things is worthy of support. I am very glad to see from the Report that temperance meetings have been held during the year, and I wish Mr. Hudson every success in this branch of his work for there can be no doubt that the life of a temperate man has a great influence for good on those with whom he has to do. I think many of us are apt to forget until late in life the great power of a good example, and I have often felt that many of our young people are led astray by the thoughtless words and deeds of those who are senior to them by many years. I am very glad to see that work has been carried on during the year amongst the Apprentices and Cabin boys, for in early days these young men are impressionable but at the same time are peculiarly liable to temptation and more especially perhaps in strange ports far distant from their homes. I think this is a work that should be encouraged in every possible way. It speaks very highly for the interest Mr. Hudson takes in his work that he should have aduertaken the study of a foreign language, so that may have more influence with the increasing number of Continental sailors now coming to this Port. I wish him every success in his studies. German always appeared to me rather a difficult language, but after short visits to Munich and Stuttgart two years ago I am inclined to think differently and feel sure that he will not take long. Dutch no doubt will become thoroughly efficient. When he has mastered the language he will no doubt teach it to Mrs. Hudson so that a wider circle may partake of the hospitality which as the Report tells us she so kindly offers at her home.

The only other point I think I need refer to is the subscription list. It seems to me rather small for an Institution of this kind. In the Report for last year the total amounto of the annual and monthly subscriptions is only a little over £100—, and I think it ought to be more than this from such a large commercial community as Bombay. There are many Indian firms whose trade is in distant countries, China and elsewhere, who migh, I think, be asked to subscribe to the Fund. I feel sure that if Mr. Hudson would explain to them as he did to me, the work that is being done, that money will be forth-coming. I must say it surprised me to learn that so much good work is being done at such a very small cost.

Our very best thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Hudson for the great interest they take in the work. We are also indebted to the Revd. Mr. Hill, Sir Henry Procter and the other members of the Committee for the interest they have taken in the affairs of the Institution during the year and our best thanks are also due to those who have helped at out Meeting this afternoon and to the Rev. Mr. Barrell and Mr. Ogston for their interesting addresses.

I can only hope that the present year will be a very successful one in every way to the institution.

After the usual benediction, the proceedings terminated.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

ZIG-ZAG

BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

BOMBAY MASONS.

The Governor at Lodge Imperial.

The annual dinner of the Lodge Imperial Brotherhood, No. 1041 S. C. was held at the Freemasons Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided over a distinguished company which included :—His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke; the Hon. Justice Sir Basil Scott; the Hon. Justice Sir D. D. Davar; the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod; Mr. W. H. Michael, I. C. S., Sir James Begbie; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Dr. Stanley Reed; the Hon. Sir R. A. Lamb, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S.; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball; the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S.; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Mr. R. J. Tata; the Hon. A. E. Hill Trevor; Mr. Ali Akbar; Mr. L. Blunt; Mr. C. N. Caroe; Professor S. M. Ispahani; Dr. Mackichan; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. M. M. Fakirs; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla; Mr. Basil Lang; Dr. H. M. Massina; Mr. F. C. Remington; Capt. E. G. Drummond; Capt. C. T. Davis; Mr. A. W. Wise; the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Mr. C. C. Watson; and others.

THE VISITORS' HEALTH.

After dinner, the toasts of obligation having been drunk, Mr. Justice Beaman proposed the health of the visitors in the following terms:—Once more, for the second time during his Governorship of this Presidency H. E. Sir George Clarke honours us, at this our annual banquet, to-night. We extend to him and the distinguished representative company of our guests a cordial welcome. Three years ago, when first Sir George Clarke who was aware of the special objects we had in view, the high mission in Masonry we desired to fulfil, came here, though not a Mason, to evince his sympathy with and set the seal of his approbation upon our enterprise, Lodge Imperial Brotherhood, was young. We are not very old yet. But three years is a long period to catch up in a glance of retrospect.

And if we are to justify ourselves, to make a successful stand against the noisy irreverent tide of scepticism and materialism which would have but one temple and that of but one storey, presided over by Reason in the person of the schoolmaster, we must find a way not only of keeping alive the inner light of Freemasonry, its vitalizing and energizing principle, but of adapting it to the growing complexity of the spiritual problem for all purposes of interior edification, and exhibiting its fruits in life and conduct, in a new environment, in a word of forming a typical Masonic character, the inner graces of which shall be exemplified and proved by practical and intelligible usefulness.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Three reply, His Excellency the Governor said:—There years have passed since I had the honour of dining with Lodge Imperial Brotherhood. Much has happened in that time, and I am glad to know that for India there has been progress. My ignorance of Freemasonry remains profound; but I take it that your aim is to promote brotherhood among men, and for India no object can be more important. This Lodge has chosen an inspiring title. Imperial Brotherhood is exactly what we must all wish to encourage. Our Empire is scattered in fragments over the world, linked together by great common interests and guarded by supremely powerful navy. That is a position of immense strength so long as the idea of our essential brotherhood is maintained and provided that we remain able to dominate the sea by which our Empire has been won and by which alone it can be held. Yet we may well recognize that wide geographical distribution must tend to baffle the imagination and to obscure the vision of Imperial nationhood, that local interests visible all round us may assume disproportionate importance, and that the unseen guardianship of the Navy may be disregarded as the vital factor of our Empire. Certainly it is easier for the German or the Frenchman with his compact territory and his colonie which are appendages and not integral parts of his political structure, to grasp the idea of Imperial brotherhood than it is for us. Indians ethnically sub-divided, and unrelated to the Anglo-Saxon stock, may find it difficult at first to realize the fine idea for which this Lodge stands, although theirs is a well-defined geographical area.

Much remains to be accomplished, but, in spite of what I sometimes read, I do believe that closer association between the Indian communities is growing up as they realize their common interests and are brought together to share alike in promoting commerce and industry and in philanthropic efforts. I see no signs of that widening of the gulf between the Indian and British peoples which those who desire to separate us frequently proclaim. On the contrary I find on all sides that the two peoples are working together, sharing interests, and co-operating in good causes. We are here in India because our forefathers held the sea a century and more ago. If they had failed, India would have passed under the French flag, perhaps to be transferred to the German flag in 1871. I am sufficiently narrow and prejudiced to believe that it was better for India that her history should have shaped itself under British guidance. We undertook tremendous respon

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, acted as 2nd in Command, Kolhapur Infantry, in addition to his own duties, from the 29th October to the 25th December 1911.

Lieutenant H. M. Wightwick is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Political Resident.

The following appointments vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, retired are made :—Major H. F. Jacob to be Political Agent, Second Grade. Major J. W. B. Merewether to act as Political Agent, Second Grade, during the absence on leave of Major H. F. Jacob or pending farther orders. Major R. S. Pottinger to act as Political Agent, Second Grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Merewether, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hyde-Cates or pending farther orders.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, vice Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Major F. De'y, Hancock to act as Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, from the date of departure of Mr. Hill pending the arrival of Mr. Sladen.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji to be Political Agent, Jath State and Daphlapur Estate, vice Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Janjira, vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, pending further orders.

Captain J. Ramwell, of the 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, in addition to his military duties vice Major V. DeV. Hunt, I. A., proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

The following appointments vice Mr. H. A. Hall, retiring are made : Mr. C. N. Hall, Superintendent of the Thana Special Prison, to be Superintendent of the Deccan Convict Gang, Mr. C. H. Brierley, Superintendent of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, to be Superintendent of the Thana Special Prison. Mr. H. A. Just, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, to be Superintendent of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse. Mr. C. M. Roberts to be Superintendent, District Prison, Karachi, vice Mr. K. M. Clubwala, transferred.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 6th April 1912, privilege leave for seven months and ten days.

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Vincent or pending further orders.

Mr. A. K. Donald, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 10th June 1912.

The services of Captain S. W. Jones, I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., Collector of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for nine months, with effect from 18th April 1912.

The Reverend G. Hewitt, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

The Reverend H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp and Steamer Point, Aden, to be Chaplain of Camp Aden, only.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., to be Collector of Belgaum vice Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji to be Collector of Bijapur vice Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Kolaba vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, pending further orders.

Mr. F. L. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central to the Northern Division for famine surveys. He should go back to the West West Khandesh District on completion of his work in the Northern Division.

The following Brigade Order by the General Officer Commanding Nasirabad Brigade, is published :—Major E. V. Gabriel, C. S. I., C. V. O., 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted nine months' leave out of India with effect from the 23rd March 1912.

Cap ain Norman William Faith, B. V. R., to be Paymaster to fill an existing vacancy.

Major S. C. Evans, M. B., M. Ch. (Edin), I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on private affairs by eleven days.

Major L. P. Stephen, M. B., D. P. H., I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for nineteen days.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S. Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, Special and Separate Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the 9th April 1912 with permission to prefix to his leave the Easter holidays.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr Motibhai O. Patel, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. G. N Kelkar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, was granted privilege leave for five days on full pay and twenty days on half pay from 6th November to 30th November 1911.

Mr. N. N. Sathe, Acting District Deputy Collector in the District of Satara, is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. A. K. Nulkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Sholapur in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, District Deputy Collector, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from 12th March 1912.

Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Muhammad Kadir Sheikh.

Mr. Shrinivas Svamirao Deshpande to act as District Deputy Collector, Kanara, during the absence on leave of Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar.

Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in the vacancy of Mr. Lakshman M. Deshpande, retiring, and to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. Narayan A. Parnaik.

Mr. Revanshiddappa Basavanneppa Kittur, L. C. E., to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Sorabji Ratanji Master, retiring, and to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai, retiring, and to continue to do duty as district Deputy Collector, Surat.

Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai, retiring, and to do duty as Huzur Account Officer, Surat.

Mr. Shanker Keshav Sathe to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach.

Rao Bahadur Ichharam Bhagvandas to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Mr. Lakshman M. Deshpande, retiring.

Rao Bahadur Vinayak Narayan Khopkar to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Rao Saheb Sakharam Amrit Palshikar, retiring.

Saiyid Fakruddin Abubakr El Edrus to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Rao Bahadur V. N. Khopkar.

Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in the vacancy of Rao Saheb Sakharam A. Palshikar and to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. Narayan Chintaman Pethe to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. Shivram Sadashvi Bhide, retiring.

Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in the vacancy of Rao Bahadur Keshav Janardan Agashe, retiring, and to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector Sholapur.

Mr. Phiroz-bah Ratanji Kapadia to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in the

License to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is granted to the Reverend Damodar Vithalrao Bhambhal, of the American Marathi Mission.

Honorary Lieutenant H. A. Lafond. House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, is granted, from the 13th March 1912, privilege leave of absence for one year twenty-five days.

Honorary Lieutenant H. W. DeB. Prescott to act as House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Honorary Lieutenant H. A. Lafond.

BY THE WAY.

THE EFFECTS OF STRENUOUS ATHLETICS.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the American Navy has come to the conclusion that spectacular and competitive athletics are undesirable. It is held that the prolonged and rigorous course of exercises necessary to excel in physical sports is injurious in its after-effects. According to the "Lancet," the records of 625 athletics of the Naval Academy classes from 1891 to 1911 were examined to determine the bearing of early athletics on physical efficiency in after life. Of these 21 died—6 from tuberculosis, 8 from mental and nervous disease, 2 from alcoholism indirectly, 1 from acute dilatation of the heart, and 1 from valvular disease of the heart. The last two deaths were directly attributed to running. One death was due to an injury received during football.

"IMPAIRED SERVICE."

Of the remaining 604 athletes in the service 198 have had disabilities noticed in the official records to which athletics stand in a possible or probable causal relation. These disabilities have not necessitated discharge, but have caused impaired service. Of these 198 men, 58 had abnormal conditions referable to the heart and blood-vessels, such as arterio-sclerosis, organic cardiac disease, murmurs, irregular and rapid cardiac action and hypertrophy, and dilatation of the heart. In 16 the joints or motor apparatus were involved; in 11 the kidneys; in 17 there was patent tuberculosis or tuberculosis was suspected; in 16 there was neurasthenia associated with gastric complications. There were 25 cases of appendicitis and 15 of hernia, both of which conditions appeared to be associated particularly with a football record. The opinion is expressed that long-distance racing is productive of serious harm.

A TRADE GUILD.

There is an especial appropriateness in the Association of Technical Institutions holding its annual conference at the Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company. That Guild has led the way in the support of technical education. Its grants to the cause in the past quarter of a century stand at a total of £250,000, and to-day the commitments represent an annual outgo of about £10,000. By the way, the Company is one of the very few Guilds still charged with the performance of the duties imposed by the old Charters. The Company is the hall-marking authority for precious metals, and also conducts the Trial of the Pyx—the testing of the year's coinage.

LORD MACAULAY'S OMNISCIENT FATHER.

Zachary Macaulay, who will be commemorated, together with William Wilberforce and Thornton, for his great services in the abolition of slavery by a new church to be erected at Chapham Common, was the father of the famous historian, and had a large shere in the formation of his mind and character. He imbibed his hatred of the slave-trade at Sierra Leone, and once made a voyage in a slave ship in order to know personally the horrors of the "Middle Passage." Although an enthusiast in the cause he had at heart, he was not a man of one idea. He possessed encyclopædic knowledge on all the topics of the day, like his omniscient son, and Wilberforce when at a loss about any subject used to say "Let us look it out in Macaulay."

AUSTRALIA INCOGNITA.

The survey of the 1,000-mile-long route across the Great Australian Desert, which has just been carried out in connexion with the proposed railway between Western and South Australia, is a reminder of the vast unknown territory of the great southern island. Forty years ago the Giles expedition penetrated the desert from east to west to find a route for the trans-Australian telegraph line, and some ten years earlier Burke and six companions journeyed from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and surveyed the route for the north to south telegraph line. But only one of that party ever returned ; the rest died in the interior, after suffering terrible privations. Among those who thus perished was Mr. W. J. Wills, the astronomer to the expedition.

DICKENS'S HONEYMOON.

Under the title "Dickens's Honeymoon, and where he spent it" Mr. Alex. J. Philip, the Gravesend authority on the novelist, has issued an interesting and well-illustrated brochure regarding the identity of the cottage at Chalk to which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens repaired after their marriage at Chelsea in 1836. There has been considerable controversy on the point. Mr. Philip says : "There were four claimant houses in the village. . . . While the discussion was at the height of its Pickwickian acrimoniousness, this number was largely exceeded ; the difficulty being rather to find a house in the village in which Dickens did not stop." But much careful collection and winnowing of evidence, aided by the memory of an old gardener, and the recollections of surviving members of the novelist's family, at last seem to have led to a positive identification. The house now bears a gun-metal tablet at the corner, and over the doorway is a black marble plaque with Dickens's head in bronze. This is the work of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, and he gave it to the Gravesend branch of the Dickens Fellowship, and was present at the unveiling by the Mayor of Gravesend (Alderman H. E. Davies) last June. All this, and much more, is related by Mr. Philip with truly Pickwickian particularity.

WHERE LATIMER BREACHED A FAMOUS SERMON.

St. Mary Abchurch, the rectory of which is vacated by the death of the Rev. G. F. Wright, an old Cambridge don, who was an intimate friend of Charles Kingsley, bears a surname derived from the elevated site, being a contraction of Upper Church. It was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire with bricks, and the dark red colour of this homely material now produces a charming effect. The chief architectural feature is the domed ceiling embellished with paintings by Sir James Thornhill. About the altar piece are carved festoons of fruit and flowers considered to be some of the best work of Grinling Gibbons. A monument in the church commemorates Sir Patience Ward, a zealous Whig, who was senior member for the City in the Convention Parliament of 1688. In 1531 Latimer preached at St. Mary Abchurch a sermon which made a great commotion.

A HUNGRY HERD.

The food supplied was locust beans and maize and this was allowed to fall from a sack on a pony's back along the slope in a long ellipse, so that all the animals might have an opportunity of partaking of it. Hunger had made the deer very tame. They not only followed the keeper, who feeds them daily, like a flock of sheep after a turnip cart, but took not the slightest notice of two spectators standing on the outer side of the fence only about twenty yards away from the nearest of the animals. The deer, numbering in all about 150, were of all ages and sizes. There were several lordly stags with stately branching horns, not a few young stags with their antlers just beginning to sprout, and quite a number of graceful fawns with their last year's calves still following them. The feeding goes on every day in various parts of the forest, so long as the hard weather lasts.

ROYALTY AT OXFORD.

The college selected for the Prince of Wales has fewer associations with Royalty than some of the others. University College, of course, is alleged to have been founded by a King—Alfred the Great ; but the evidence for the claim will not bear close investigation. Christ Church was not only the college of George IV. and Edward VII., but was also the residence of Charles I. during the Civil War ; the Queen being, at the same time, located at Merton, which communicated with Christ Church by a subterranean passage. Corpus, a little later, was the college of Charles II.'s illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth. He gave the college a piece of plate, which the college is said to have melted down to show its disapproval of the Monmouth rebellion. Queen's, again, has enjoyed Royal patronage. Founded by Philippa of Hainault, the consort of Edward III., it had Edward the Black Prince for one of its alumni.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE 'MIND THE PAINT,' GIRL."

"Is the Gaiety girl a blessing to the nation, or is she a 'menace to society?" is the interrogatory text of Sir Arthur Pinero's new play; is the fresh blood she brings to the aristocracy a good thing, or is the cold calculating way she goes about fishing for rich and titled husbands a vicious trait in the national life? That is the question of "The 'Mind the Paint' Girl." Is such a question worth troubling about? Is the Gaiety girl, her method of life, her virtues and her faults, of any importance whatever outside a circle so small as to be infinitesimal? One thinks not. Therefore, the new piece produced by Mr. Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre in mail week no value in its "problem." must stand or fall by its qualities, or lack of them, as an entertainment. "The 'Mind the Paint' Girl" is entertaining enough on its own plane, which not a very high one. It has but little with and hardly any story, but it presents faithfully to us the phase of life Sir Arthur sets out to show—it is a hard, steely satira that is so near the truth—or part of the truth—as to be more photographic than satirical—a satire on the life of the calculating, greedy "Pandora" girl, and the girl who is neither calculating nor greedy—but thoughtless and good-natured, the girl who has sprung from the little provision shop off the Kennington-road, to fame and fortune at the Pandora—the "mind the paint" girl, whom many fashionable men want to marry. The other kind of aGiety girl who has graduated from a middle-class home through one of the academies of music has no part in this curious new work of the most important English dramatist of to-day.

A COMMONPLACE PLAY.

The most important English dramatist. There it is. If this were not the work of Sir Arthur Pinero, if it were the work of a second-rate man, what would one say? One would say that it was second-rate. Even the technique—Sir Arthur's forte—is nothing beyond the ordinary. And many of the characters and things they do and the things they say are as old as the hills. And, worse, their manner and method of saying and doing themare equally antique. These Anglo-German barons, these Jewish financiers buying motor cars for, and paying the Ostend expenses of, the affected harpies of the musical comedy strage —they are of the commonplaces of the theatre. These bickerings between the rival favourites of the footlights—how well we have known them these many years. This common, hoise mother of the "star"—shades of the 'eighties, how backneyed she is! This "undoing" of bodices and pulling on of stockings and tying of garters—Sir Arthur himself has been doing it ever since "The Gay Lord Quex." Is it his reply to the "new dramatists"? It is not a very effective reply.

TWO UNIMPORTANT THEORIES.

Which of the theories set forth in this curiously named play, "The 'Mind the Paint, Girl "—a title which seems to be purposely bizarre—is correct? "These tip-top families ought to feel jolly grateful that we're mixing the breed for them a bit. Look at the two lads who've married Gwennie Harker and Maidie Trevail . . . they haven't a chin or a forehead between em, and their chests are as narrow as a ten-inch plank. . . . I maintain it's a grand thing for our English nobs that their slips of sons have taken to marrying young women of the stamp of Maidie Trevail and Gwennie Harker—or Lily keen witted young women, full of the joy of life, with strong frames, beautiful hair, and fine, eyes and healthy pink gums and big white teeth. Stoee at the Pandora girls, Great Scot, it's my belief that the Pandora girls'll be the salvation of the aristocracy in this country in the long run!' That is one point of view. The other is this "My mother . . . used to call them a menace to society. With their beauty, and their flagrant opportunities for displaying it they are a living curse she used to say—a source of constant tread to mothers whose hope it is to see their sons safely mated to modest maidenly girls of the typical Britist Pattern." Which is right? Either is right. Both are right. And in and case, what does it matter!

A BLOOMSBURY BETTING.

It is the birthday of Lily Parradell, the pride of the Pandora. To her charming house in Bloomsbury come all the young bloods and bloods no longer young. She asks for her slippers—a German Baron fetches them, and there is a triumphal procession in their honour. It is the rowdy-dowdy boys once more—quite innocent and harmless and silly. There is to be a supper in her honour in the foyer of the theatre to-night, and everybody has united in scheming that Nicho Jeyes—Captain Nicholas Jeyes—shall not be asked. Nicho is a wet blanket and terribly jealous. He was once a smart and keen and promising soldier; he has "chucked" soldiering to dawdle at the heels of the "Mind the Paint' girl—so called from the song which made her famous. Lil's "pals" want her to marry Lord Farncombe, a decent, clean-hearted fellow, madly in' love. With Pinero minuteness the picture is leisurely painted—very leisurely—for half the next act is given over to the supper partly, with chorus girls and their admirers, tipsy young men and the rest talking the usual talk, expressing their commonplace characteristicos in a commonplace way. There is also a poor old Colonel who has married a "star"—a "heavy father" giving advice to the youngsters not to do likewise. He is very unreal. There is dancing and there is singing and all the fun of the fair—mildly amusing, but not at all edifying or progressive. Farncombe is very attentive and gets all Lil's dances, and Jeyes is there also, disguised as a waiter.

THE THIRD ACT.

All this leads to the "big" Pinero third act, which is not so very big. Everybody has come back at four in the morning to Miss Parradell's house. There is more lengthy preparation of "atmosphere," but at last Farncombe proposes. Then, with a latchkey, enters Nicho Jeyes—but the latchkey is purely platonic and has no sinister significance. Jeyes is furiously jealous, and Lil, having told Farncombe how "common" she is, beneath the surface, is given the opportunity of showing her innate vulgarity by a furious verbal onslaught on Jeyes for coming in with the latchkey, for, being a "waster," and so on. Then Jeyes retaliates and tells Farncombe how he has ruined his life for the soulless fascination of the Pandora "star". It is a long speech and a very bitter one, and at the end of it the three of them are in a state of collapse. Lil is repentant, and determines to do the right thing by Jeyes, to marry him and to help him to raise himself again. Then, in the last act, the Captain relinquishes her to Farncombe, whom she loves, and sets out for Rhodesia. No; it is not worth while, in spite of the Pinero touches of cleverness and the truth to life of the characterisation. There is no real emotion in it from beginning to end. Much of it rings unreal and unconvincing. "But "The 'Mind the Paint' Girl" dealt with a phase of life and a set of people which "the "outside" public may find entertaining and amusing, with a spice of the wicked in it, and we should not be surprised to find it a popular success.

CLEVER ACTING.

It was finely acted. Miss Marie Lohr played the long and difficult character of Lil with charm, variety, and strength. She showed us the many-sided woman with great skill and insight. The young actress was delightful. Mr. Allan Aynesworth played with admirable reserve and restraint, yet with feeling and power. Mr. Vernon Steele, as Farncombe, was exactly right. All the more unmannerly and uncalled for, therefore, was the attitude of a large portion of the audience, which did not wait until the end of the play to express its disapproval, but began to ridicule it, to "boo" and to snigger in the middle of it. There was one irritating woman whose continued silly laugh would have helped to spoil the chances of any play. Mr. Dion Boucicault, as the florid friend of the family, Mr. Nigel Playfair, Mr. Bernard Meresfield, Miss. Ruth Mackay. Miss. Gwendoline Brogden, Miss. Nina Sevening—an exact copy of a popular musical comedy actress—Miss Hilda Moore, and Miss Clare Greet contributed excellent studies of types. But where did Sir Arthur Pinero find the extraordinary domestics on whom he based the servants of Miss Parradell?

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HIGH COURT—MARCH 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Malla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1063-11—Shroff D. W.—Bapuji Vithoba vs. Sayana Venseati—Jehangir and Co.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chaadraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Saah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

780-05—Craigie B and Co, Vallubhdas Murlidhur vs R M Tilak and others, Chitni and K

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

213-08—Sme. B. and Co. Somoobai widow vs. Ramji Anson Naekwa—Jam R. and D.

Long Causes.

476-11—Payne and Co. Jessiram Jagannath vs. Tulsidas Damodar—Bagh Bh and N.

422-11—Chitnis M. and K. Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayum Bhai K and G.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E. Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

75107—Bagh B. and N. Shaikh Asnarmal vs. S. A. Kolathavier Bhai K and G.

226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darukhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Laroo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Master.

974-10—Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10—Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Bagh B and N

919-09—Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11—K J Dubash Goolam Hoosseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11—Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Peemcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11—Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragacol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08—Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Parbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co.

5-07—Shum M. and H. Hambaijee vs. N. R. Subedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Naudramdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dulsukhrai vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another vs. Vallubhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Esak Elias—Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji, Shanker Bapoo Donke vs. Sabaji Saolyaram Moher Patel and another —Edg. G. W. and Co.

497-11—Pest R. K. and Co. Chimabai widow vs Kashibai widow Khan G. and M. and Judah and S.

865-11—Mehta and D.—Kuppa Dulla and Co. vs. Jelakhaboi widow—Pest R. K. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

112-04—M B Chothia, F J Aga vs Runchordas, T Moolykhem L and M

650-07—Tyabji D and W, Hemraj Balmukund vs Rai Beharilal Nandlal, Daph F and D

69-11—Sham M. and H. Bai Naval vs. T. H. Desai and others, T. A. Ghand.

1072.11—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow vs. Valabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edg. G. W.

44-11—Ard. H. D. and Co. Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Versey Poonja, Moti and and D.

184-09—S. B. Mehta. Nomonbhai Mulla Lukmanji vs. Adamji Shaikh Nurbhai, Jeh M and S

1765-09—Abubakar bin Alawe-el-Shattri vs. Isa Karmaji.

733-10—Cap. and V. Damji Hirji vs. Raimal Hirji —Wadia G. and Co. and S. B. Mehta.

492-11—Mulla and M. Velji vs. Anandibai widow and another, In person and D. J. Mantri.

575-11—Mulji and K. Soonabai Hormusji Bhathana vs. R. B. Wadia—Motichand and D.

568-11—S. A. Tyabji Shuffi Cumrudin Tyabji vs. Gustadji Muncherji Cooper—Ard. H. D. and Co.

936-11—Shroff D. and D. Bai Poorbai widow vs. Bai Murbai widow, Madh K. and C.

1122-10—S B Mehta, Moosaji Mahomedally vs Abdul Hoosain Mahomedally and others, Patel and Co.

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.....	For week ending 1st Mar. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 1st Mar. 1912.	For week ending 1st Mar. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 1st Mar. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	30	1,130	24	1,097
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	1,138	22	1,095
Vessels transported	18	753	13	829
Vessels attended to	3	69	...	71
Vessels warped	...	51	1	53

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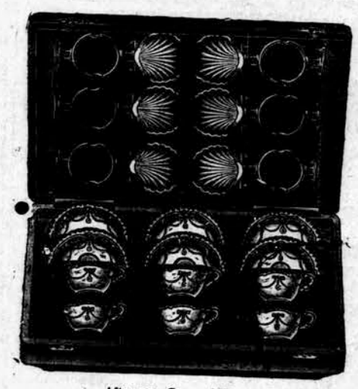

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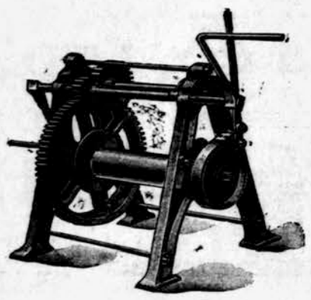

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 16th February 1910.

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